THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chron.
Times-M. Adver.
P. Ledger-Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
London Chron.
L. Packet-L. Ev. P
Albion-C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.-Inq.
Cour'd'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick-Birm. 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
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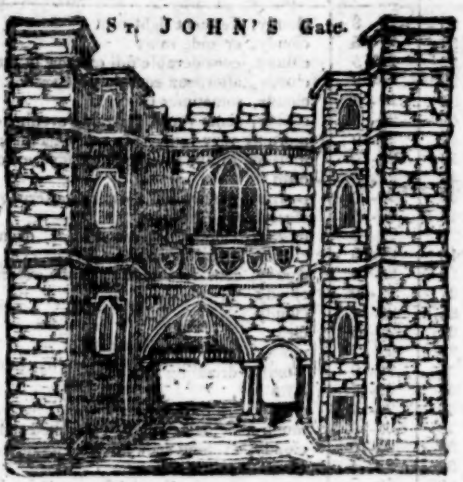
Chelms Cambria.



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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1809.

Meteorological Diary for January 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days. Mo	M. S h.	G. heat	Inches. 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	33	35	29- 8	cloudy; frequent light rain
2	32	34	29- 6	cloudy, evening rainy
3	29	32	29- 5	cloudy, considerable fall of snow in the morning
4	20	28	29- 9	cloudy, afternoon considerable snow
5	32	32	29- 8	cloudy, sometimes rainy
6	41	46	29- 5	cloudy, some very light rain, evening clear
7	44	47	28-19	morning very rainy, afternoon cloudy, evening clear
8	41	42	28-12	morning rainy, afternoon cloudy, evening clear
9	39	44	29- 3	ditto
10	40	43	29- 0	morning cloudy and showery, afternoon rather clear
11	39	43	29- 5	clear, evening foggy
12	35	39	29- 7	morning cloudy, afternoon clear, evening foggy
13	34	40	29-10	cloudy, drizzling rain
14	26	30	29-13	cloudy, considerable snow in the evening
15	27	27	29- 0	cloudy
16	21	26	29-17	cloudy
17	23	27	29-15	clear
18	21	25	29-13	mostly clear
19	21	25	29- 9	cloudy, drizzling rain
20	26	28	29- 7	ditto
21	27	28	29- 7	cloudy
22	26	30	29-19	much snow in the night, continued snowing all day
23	10	30	29-10	cloudy, evening snowy
24	30	32	29- 4	constant rain
25	36	39	29- 9	morning mostly clear, afternoon cloudy, evening rainy
26	47	47	29- 0	cloudy at times, with rain
27	46	51	29- 5	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
28	56	54	29- 6	mostly clear
29	48	51	28-15	cloudy, light rain, extremely tempestuous, evening clear
30	45	51	29- 1	cloudy, rainy, very windy
31	35	47	29-10	clear.

The average degrees of Temperature, according to observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 33 5-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, 33 18-31; in 1807, 31 10-31; in 1806, 37 2-31; in 1805, 33 5-31; and in 1804, 33½.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, including the snow when dissolved, was equal to 4 inches 12-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 1 inch 5-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 28-100ths; in 1806, 5 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 44-100ths; 1804, 4 inches 45-100ths; and 1803, 2 inches 29-100ths.

Meteorological Table for February 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1809.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	45	51	48	29,45	cloudy
28	49	54	47	,50	fair
29	49	53	45	28,98	stormy
30	48	48	44	,95	stormy
31	37	47	40	29,85	fair
Fe. 1	46	52	47	,62	cloudy
2	51	51	48	,50	cloudy
3	51	54	46	,20	cloudy
4	46	49	42	,45	fair
5	46	49	44	,35	stormy
6	45	49	40	,40	cloudy
7	39	39	34	,90	cloudy
8	33	33	36	,79	cloudy
9	40	51	47	,35	cloudy
10	46	53	46	,16	showery
11	46	52	47	28,75	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1809.
Feb.	°	°	°		
12	46	51	45	28,82	showery
13	46	52	46	,97	showery
14	47	51	46	29,50	showery
15	46	52	44	,38	rain
16	45	53	46	,58	fair
17	46	54	47	,69	fair
18	50	53	44	30,34	cloudy
19	37	51	46	,40	fair
20	46	52	47	29,98	fair
21	39	42	36	30,05	fair
22	33	43	41	,26	fair
23	45	52	40	,12	fair
24	42	47	41	,30	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Banbury, Jan.* 31.

IN these awful times, when every port in Europe and America, from whence a supply of grain could be derived, is shut against us—when it has been demonstrated that our increasing population requires a supply far exceeding the average growth of corn in this country—when we consider the uncertainty of seasons, the scarcity (almost approaching to famine) we have so recently experienced—it behoves us to embrace every means of husbanding and securing the resources we possess.

One of the most effectual measures for this purpose has, I conceive, been too little regarded, and consists in the obvious necessity, always existing, *that the growing crops should in all seasons be housed and secured with the least possible loss.*

Bred up among farmers, having had much practical knowledge of rural economy, and maintaining through life a continued intercourse with that class of society, I can speak with some confidence on the subject.

By a calculation which seems pretty accurate, it appears, that, upon an average of good and bad seasons, about one tenth of the whole produce of grain in Great Britain is totally spoiled by bad harvest weather and other accidents at the time, or at least so greatly damaged as to be unfit for general use. Also, that about one sixth of the said total produce is partially damaged or injured more or less. In Scotland, the average loss and damage is much more. Thus, supposing the population of England and Scotland to be ten millions, and the produce of grain equal to the consumption, food for more than one million of souls is annually lost to the country! Even diminishing this loss one half, 500,000 persons are deprived of bread by this calamity. An alarming evil!

It is now nearly 19 months since I offered to publish my discovery of a Method of Harvesting Corn and Hay in wet Weather; a method so easy and practical as to be within reach of every grower of corn and hay, and which would be attended with little, if any, additional expence; and, at the same time, so effectual, that, with common care and attention, no corn or hay could in future be damaged or spoilt during harvest. (See Agricultural Mag. July, 1807, Cover.)

Though I have been highly honoured by the notice and support of many noble and highly-respectable individuals, yet the apathy and indifference with which the offer has been received by the publick in general, would evince the necessity (which has often been acknowledged) of re-iterated appeals, on some occasions, to awaken mankind to a sense of their own interest, when not thoroughly understood. My method I have explained and demonstrated to several persons of great consideration, who are themselves growers of hay and corn, and who have no doubt of its efficiency for the purposes intended; but who think that the trouble and expence incurred in perfecting a plan likely to prove so beneficial to the community should receive some remuneration.

It has been said by some, "Why do you not publish your discovery without stipulation, and trust to the gratitude of the publick for reward, as Dr. Jenner has done?" But the cases are not similar; and if they were, there is little probability, I fear, of a like support from those who might afford it. Dr. Jenner disseminated a fact already well known to hundreds in this and other countries, *that*

that the Cow Pox is a preventative of a worse disease, and extended its usefulness by the medium of inoculation. He deserved, and has received his reward. Could he fail, patronized and praised as he was, even by Prime Ministers themselves? Yet what difficulties did he not encounter! What clamours have been raised against his highly beneficial discovery, by ignorance, prejudice, and interest! His very success might cause others to despair. He luckily escaped the fate of some other inventors of little inferior merit, who have been denied the merit and reward of their own labours, which others have claimed and enjoyed! My invention is so far similar to his; inasmuch as it is the application of well-known principles to effect a specific object. The means are in the hands of every farmer. The secret is known only to myself, and to the few individuals to whom I have communicated it.

The proposed object will doubtless appear to many visionary and impracticable; and so would many of our best attainments, were they now first offered to our adoption. The man who first proposed building a stone bridge over a river, was probably deemed by his neighbours a fool or a madman. "To form a causeway with loose stones over a river—impossible!" And yet what production of art is so solid or durable?

I have offered, and still offer, to communicate my discovery to any respectable public body, or committee of agricultural gentlemen, who might investigate its merits, on receiving a sufficient guarantee to prevent a premature disclosure. Experience has convinced me, that my imparting the subject to individuals would avail me nothing. The opinion of an individual, however respectable, could not have sufficient weight on the public mind. It might be thought the expression of partiality or prejudice. The publick has been too often deceived, not to be on its guard. It has a right to evidence, and may have it.

The high and mighty in society, whose opinions are respected, look down with too much contempt on the obscurity of common life to regard applications or statements like mine with any other than a disdainful glance; but such a society as I have mentioned might, perhaps, give a stimulus to the public mind, sufficient to effect its object.

My habits and pursuits leave me little inclination or leisure for public discussions; but any application or communication (franked or post paid) will meet attention from

P. Rusher.

"The chief merit of invention and ingenuity (says an author) consists in applying things that are known, in the most simple and judicious manner, to the most useful purposes to which they are applicable."

Architectural Innovation.

No. CXXXI.

Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katherine near the Tower of London.

Surveyed 1809.

WHEN it is considered, that as the Queens of England, from Matilda consort of King Stephen (foundress of the Hospital), to the present time, have always taken so great an interest in this establishment, they being Patronesses thereof—to find the vestiges of the Hospital in the residences for the master, brethren, sisters, and beads'-women, little better in appearance than some wretched poor-house.—From the History of the Hospital and Church, published by Dr. Ducarel, 1782, the mind is raised to a scene of the utmost importance, and which cannot easily brook the sad reverse now visible—it is piteous—it is deplorable!

I first visited these remains in 1780; and, upon this my second exploration, I find that eight years ago some considerable alterations were entered upon, in taking down the School at the West front of the Church, modernising the said front, casing with brick-work the greater part of the North and South sides of the Choir, and entirely re-building the East front. These innovations, with those made previous to my first visit, will be regularly treated upon in the following survey.

All trace of the antient buildings which were on the North side of the Church are entirely done away (if we except some small particles of a stone wall, containing the head of a doorway, &c. at the back of the master's

master's garden); as are those on the South side. The present master's, and the brethren's houses on the North side of the Church were rebuilt in 1756. The houses for the sisters, &c. on the South side of the Church rebuilt in 1695.

THE CHURCH.

Plan. A Nave and two Ailes, the work of Thomas de Beckington, master, about the year 1443. Before the West Doorway is a modern Porch, on which is erected a square Tower, for the purpose of a Belfry. The divisions for the Ailes are five, made by clusters of four columns and hollows between each. The Choir, the work of William de Erldesby and John de Hermesthorp, master, 1369, narrows itself, and runs on a line with the clusters of columns in the Nave. On each side the Choir are clusters of extreme small columns placed against the walls in four divisions, with a large window between each division, bricked up. On each side of the entrance within the West end of the Choir are four stalls; and within the two first divisions, North and South of ditto, nine stalls. In the third division on the North side of ditto, the magnificent Monument and Chantry (which Chantry projects Northwards beyond the wall of the Church) of John Holland Duke of Exeter. Against the several piers of the windows, and at the angles of the walls, are buttresses.

West Front. Little of the antient uprights are to be seen, otherwise than in the West windows (of three lights and pleasing tracery) of the ailes of the Nave, and the buttresses at the angles of the walls. The Tower in the centre of the Front, with its angular splays, doorway, window, and clock-dial to the first story, and window to the second story, with its battlements and compo pinnacles, as also the strange space on each, the Tower ekeing out the width of the Nave, purely modern; betraying the narrow minds of the guardians of the pile, and the lack of all Architectural taste in the builder. The original door-way into the Nave, of much rich work, shut up from any advantageous shew, by the porch of the tower above hinted at.

North Front. The Aile of the Nave presents its five windows; (the two first from the West bricked up) and buttresses. Little alteration, otherwise than in patching up the buttresses with brick-work, and running on a brick parapet. The five windows to the upper story remain; but the tracery turns have been cut away. A modern brick parapet on this story also. The Choir in one upright of a line with height of the Nave, in the first and second divisions with the buttresses, faced with the late new brick-work *. In the third and fourth divisions, the original decorations of the buttresses and windows, with surrounding stone-work, has escaped annihilation, though the openings of the windows are bricked up.

South Front. Shews the Nave in much the same condition as has been specified in that of the North Front; though only one of the windows have been bricked, which is on the upper story. The East windows to each Aile are bricked up. The four divisions for the Choir have undergone an entire late new facing, obliterating every original decoration, with brick-work (some of the buttresses left with a few feet of the old stone-work); stone splays to the buttresses, and stone coping to the parapet; positively carrying on the semblance of some extensive and lofty range of warehouses.

East Front. A late new design, which, I am warranted to say, is as despicable and unscientific, as it was before noble, and replete with due Architectural character. It stands a discordant mixture of stone and brick-work. The professor of each art shews the absurdity of his labour, by thus coming in contact, bound together as fast as may be, by the unclassical and perversely-minded Designer, who, it is understood, had his orders to *restore* the old Front, which he has done in manner and form as here followeth:

The brick-work is confined to oct-angular turrets and buttresses at the angles of the Front, a basement from the ground line to the sill of the East window, and to the pediment over the arch of the East window. All this is on the common warehouse system. The remaining part of the Front is made out by the East window itself. A something like the

* Meaning the work done since 1800.

original

original opening of the window has been suffered to remain; the dimensions ample, of a fine proportion, and turns with its due pointed head. It was an universal mode in a St. Katherine window, to give as a prime feature in the tracery a large circle; this rule was observed at each period or Order of our antient Architecture, and was never deviated from. Another strong principle guided the antient Artist in his window construction, which was, to preserve the springing line of the arch; so that every particular, either of mullion or tracery, might assimilate themselves to such an essential part of the decoration.

After this demonstration so laid down, it will scarce be credited by some Readers, that in the new window before us, this mode of practice has been wholly overlooked or despised; for a literal imitation of a small coach-wheel, its spokes, with Roman pateræ attached to its outer sweep, has been introduced instead of a St. Katherine's circle, with appropriate tracery; and the springing-line of the arch utterly unheeded. The new stone-work commences without any architrave to the window, being two stories, of eight lights each; the first story a long height, and the second story, a very short height. A horizontal cornice divides each story, which stories are so contrived as to be quite independent one from the other. In the upper part of the head of the window is the coach-wheel alluded to, with some fillings-in of strange sweeps and upright jambs, and "other incongruous props," forming upon the whole, a congestion of irrelevant and distorted lines, that it will scarcely be possible for the most determined foe to Architectural propriety and antient science to go beyond it.

Interior of the Church. The uprights of the Nave in their lines rather plain, but well proportioned; the capitals to the columns without ornaments; the plinths of the bases and abacusses to the capitals, octangular; and the architraves to the arches have but few mouldings. The first story is parted from the second by a string moulding; the windows to the latter story small, containing two lights; the architraves modern, the turns to the tracery cut away; a modern cornice concludes the uprights. The cieling partly modern, and partly made out with some of the old open timber-work. The windows of the Ailes come on view with much effect, as they retain all their pleasing forms. The West end of the Nave, a blank wall; the fine West window sacrificed for the modern organ-case and gallery there set up, an undertaking gone into in the usual contemptible and burlesque method of imitating our antient decorations. The front of the screen entering into the Choir, a huddle of fantastic lines from the same school; and perforations made at the back (*framed and glazed*), through the fine stalls in the Choir. The font is a mean and pitiful modern marble piece of masonry; and by way of carrying on the introduction of such like *improvements*, two clumsy Buzaglio stoves adorn the Ailes, North and South. Pew lumber as in other Churches.

The Choir. The open-worked doors passing into the Choir original; the width of the Choir noble, and its height peculiarly striking, and, with the lofty and delicate clusters of columns attached to the walls, give a most impressive scene. The arches, with their architraves to the windows, convey an idea of much grandeur; still, how much more such a prepossession would be increased if it were possible to remove the blocking-up in the eight windows, which might then bring forth to observation a profusion of embellishments, now lost in masses of brick-work, which render the Choir dark and of the most gloomy appearance.

If it were easy to conceive that any thing worse than *bad* can be in existence, we might hold up the interior of the late new East window though a repetition of the external lines for still greater reprehension, as being in a state of comparison with the original sublime objects around it. The decorations of the Choir are truly grand, in the stalls and the reading-screens before them. There are four stalls on each side the entrance Westward, and nine stalls on each side of the Choir; on the North side of which three of the stalls have been nearly cut away to bring in a modern doorway, barbarously set up at this point. Some other

other partial dilapidations are done to the stalls likewise in this range. Under the seats of the stalls very curious carvings. In the second division of arches on the North wall, very remarkable compartments occur, but cruelly havocked for the setting up a modern monument. In the third division stands the glory of the fabrick, the superb and elegant monument of the Duke of Exeter, with the statues of the Duke, his first wife, and sister. The design presents a large arch, under which lie the august personages, and which arch opens into the Chantry belonging to the monument, now modernized into a Vestry-room; or (according to a vain presumption in keeping *some* idea of the first arrangement) *Chapter-house and Commissary's Court.* An infinite number of small niches (statues destroyed) with a profusion of ornaments, fill every part of the work, and a square-headed doorway, as making out the general appearance, gives admittance into the Chantry. In the third division, on the South wall of the Choir, is a flat arch Tudor-designed monument, but much havocked. The cieling corresponds with that in the Nave.

The Altar Screen. Whatever might have been the wish of those who suggested the setting of it up, in respect to its being a sort of imitation of the stall-work of the Choir, they certainly have been much deceived in their expectations, as the Artist employed has evidently, in his contrivance for an altar accompaniment, paid more devotion to the practice of our modern Schools of Art, than the performances of his antient brethren. We witness Pointed arches, with common modern square compartments, niches with pinnacled canopies and circular modern backs, buttresses, open-worked parapets, with modern mouldings and modern ornaments, &c. &c.

St. Catharine, thy sacred walls have suffered too much, and little remains to be done but to lay thy remains on the earth, an indiscriminate ruin.—Farewell! I think I shall never more witness thy degraded state. Once more, farewell! AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

I DO not find the following circumstance relative to Dr. Paley in the Memoirs of his Life lately published; and, as it does him great credit, you will, I trust, give it a place.

Among the boys in the Academy at Greenwich, was one of the name of Ord; whom his mother, a widow then residing at Greenwich, placed under the more immediate care of Mr. Paley, the head usher. When Mr. Paley left the school, Mrs. Ord, who well knew how highly to appreciate the merits of such a man, prevailed upon him to remain at Greenwich, as tutor to her son; and Mr. (afterwards Archdeacon) Edwards, then Curate to Dr. Hinchliffe, engaged him as his assistant in the Curacy. Scarcely was this arrangement entered upon, when both Dr. Thomas, the master, and Dr. Shepherd, the tutor, of Christ's College, represented in the strongest terms to Mr. Paley, how much it would be for his present and future advantage to immediately reside in College; and they held out temptations to him so to do, which must, to a person so circumstanced as Mr. Paley then was, have been very powerful ones; but no considerations of interest could prevail on Mr. Paley to break through the engagements he had entered into, and he remained with his pupil at Greenwich till Mrs. Ord thought her son of a fit age to accompany his tutor to Cambridge. This young man was Mr. Paley's first, and, I believe I may add, most favourite pupil. That pupil still survives, to lament, while life and memory remain, the loss he has sustained; and to pray, and endeavour that he may be found worthy, to go whither his much-loved friend and, as it were, second father, is gone before. J. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Whetstone, Feb.* 20.

READING in a late number of yours, that a cure for the disorder called a Ringworm or Tetter in the head, was much required, I beg to suggest a very simple one, the efficacy of which I witnessed in my own family several years ago, when it was very prevalent in Westminster school, at the time the late Duke of Bedford was there, who was one of the sufferers, if such a term can be used where the disorder partakes more of the foul than the painful.

Boil four ounces crude quicksilver, or rather simmer it, in two quarts of water, in a seasoned *earthen* pipkin, till reduced to three pints;

pints; pour it off, and bottle it. Keep the quicksilver in a stout phial, as it serves a long time to impregnate water. Wash the head well with this water, a little warm, night and morning, having first cut the hair as short as possible; and give to a lad about twelve or thirteen years of age, an ordinary-sized wine-glass of it morning and at night; and when you perceive a change for the better beginning, a third at noon. No regimen was particularly observed, and, after every other Recipe failing, this simple one succeeded. It is a fine remedy for children disposed to humours.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

IN your present volume, p. 31, CANTIANUS asks if "the enquiry of your learned Correspondent, p. 832, vol. LXXIII. has been answered." This enquiry is, "ought alterations, even of the minutest kind, to be made in the Book of Common Prayer without authority, and information given to the publick what that authority is?" I have been informed that the answer constantly given by the Delegates of the Oxford Press has been, that they have the authority of the *Sealed Books* for their alterations. Concerning the Sealed Books, see vol. LXXII. p. 1105; where it is said that the copies printed by the King's Printer in 1662, differ from "the book altered and signed by the Convocation." Why that omission of the word *may* *, in the General Thanksgiving, should be adopted, seems surprising. The same form of expression is certainly used by modern writers, although it might be considered as perfectly obsolete; and is a particular favourite with Dr. Paley. The most remarkable instance occurs in his "Natural Theology," p. 553. "But that death *be* uncertain, the young must sometimes die, as well as the old." A mode of expression as obscure, harsh, and ungrammatical, as "that we shew forth thy praise," in the new edition of the General Thanksgiving. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

YOUR Correspondent J. C. in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 902, talks of "the very silly use made of the plaid manufacture to bedeck the several characters in the tragedy of Macbeth;" which, he says, "betrays in Managers a want of research into antient documents, as he cannot, after the most diligent enquiry, find that plaid or parti-coloured woollen manufacture was in wear previous to the troubles in Scotland in 1713;" and then gives his conjecture of the origin of it at that time. I do not know at what time the plaid first came into use; but, if your Correspondent had searched a little farther, he might have traced it a century earlier than his supposed origin of it; for Fynes Morison, in his Itinerary printed at London in 1617, Part III. p. 180, speaking of the apparel of the Scotch women, says, that "the inferior sort of citizens' wives, and the women of the country, did weare cloakes made of a coarse stuffe of two or three colours in checker-work, vulgarly called *plodam*." ARCHAIOPHILUS.

* It is printed "*may* shew" in the folio edition by Baskett, 1662.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

HEREWITH you have an account of an experiment for extracting a blue colour from the straw of buck-wheat; inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sweden in 1757. When the stalk of this wheat is ripe and dry under foot, it is left to grow rotten to a certain degree; and then the stalk not only becomes blue, but also stains with a blue colour. The result of seven experiments made on the blue colour obtained from this straw, shews that it neither changes in vinegar nor spirit of vitriol; that it disappears like that of indigo in aqua-fortis, without throwing forth, as indigo does, a kind of froth, called its blue flower. This colour, however, is not so deep and solid as that of indigo, and in the most important essays the same effects have not been obtained; on the contrary, it changes into a red with alcali, and assumes a clear green with pounded gall-nuts; besides, without the least mixture, it becomes green by evaporation.

I subjoin a very excellent composition for portable or extemporaneous ink. Take half a pound of honey and the yolk of an egg, and mix them well together; add two drams of gum Arabic finely levigated, and thicken the whole with lamp-black to the consistence of a stiff paste, which put to a proper quantity of water, may be used as an ink. S. L.

Boscobel House, Shropshire.

D. Parkes del. J. Basire sc.

The Royal Oak.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan.* 17.

SPENDING a few days in the neighbourhood of Shifnal, co. Salop, in July 1807, I was induced to visit the fine old Church of Tong, the curious remains at White Ladies, Boscobel House, and the Royal Oak. As the whole of my observations in this excursion would be too much for an article in your Magazine, I shall at present confine my remarks to *Boscobel* and the *Royal Oak*, of which I have inclosed you correct drawings. [*See Plate I.*]

BOSCOBEL HOUSE, rendered remarkable in English History as an asylum to King Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester, in 1651, stands on the very border of Shropshire, in the hundred of Brimstry, and nearly adjoining the county of Stafford. The end and back part of the House remain nearly in the original state*; but some of the other parts have been much altered, even since I visited the place in 1791 (see vol. LXII. p. 113,) particularly a sitting-parlour constructed from an out-building, the principal entrance removed, and the area of unincloased land in front of the house laid out with taste, as pleasure-ground. The inside of the house has likewise been much altered; but I am happy to say, that every thing relative to the King's concealment is preserved with the greatest care, and even attended to with veneration. The secret places in which the King was concealed, are chiefly in and adjoining the large chimney shewn in the annexed view: the principal place was probably that in the garret, or, as it is termed, the gallery, entered by a trap-door. From this hiding-place you may descend by a step-ladder to the next hiding-place; and from thence to a door near the bottom of the chimney, that leads to the garden, which is undoubtedly much altered, though the tumulus with a seat upon it still remains. The large wainscoted parlour is nearly in its original form; the concealing-place behind the wainscot has been long stopped up; and the gloves and garters, said to have been left by the King, were lost before the present possessor came to the house.

The ROYAL OAK stands near the middle of a large field joining the garden. This tree, which is fine and thrifty, is said to have originated from an acorn of the old Oak; I do not vouch for the authenticity of this remark. The wall which was ruinous is rebuilt, of brick, and an inscription graven on a brass plate, of which the following is a copy:

Quercus amica Jovi.
Felicissimam hanc Arborem, quam in
Asylum Potentissimi Regis Caroli II.
Deus Optimus Maximus, per quem
Reges regnant, hic crescere voluit,
tam in perpetuam Rei tantæ Memoriam,
quam in specimen firmæ in Reges Fidei,
Muro cinctam Posteris commendant
BASILIUS et JANA
FITZHERBERT,
Quod pietatis monumentum jam
vetustate
collapsum paternarum virtutum Hæredes,
et avitæ in Principes Fidei Æmulatores,
in integrum restituerunt
BASILIUS et ELIZA
FITZHERBERT,
IIII cal. Junii An. Hum. Sal.
MDCCLXXXVII.

It would be rather ungrateful to conclude the account of Boscobel without mentioning the polite attention and hospitable reception I received from the worthy possessor, though an entire stranger to him. After a fatiguing day in my researches, and in a part of the country where refreshment was not to be purchased, the liberality evinced by John Lockley, esq. will be mentioned with gratitude, and remembered with pleasure.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE fatal consequences resulting from indiscriminate Small Pox Inoculation were the subject of my last paper. To enquire into the legality of penal restrictions on that practice, and to consider the expediency of Parliamentary interference, is the design of the present essay.

Liberty is the proud birth-right of Englishmen. In our cradles we are taught to lisp out with adoration the name of Freedom. We are led, by a species of hereditary impulse, to regard every encroachment on our independence with a jealous eye, and every restriction we are apt to consider as an infringement of our rights. But let us remember that all governments are appointed for the purpose of averting evil, of whatever description it may be, from the people governed; and it

* See vol. LIV. p. 249; vol. LV. p. 59; vol. LX. p. 55; LXXII. p. 497. EDIT.

it is the business of Legislators to enact and to enforce such laws as may shield the nations over which they preside from every injury. Such laws, to their fullest extent, are not only warrantable, but indispensably necessary. And if it be proper to repress moral evil in a nation by salutary punishments, is it not equally proper to repress, by similar means, those evils which may be injurious to the life and health of the community? Upon this principle the penal laws in general are founded, and particularly those which relate to quarantine. And if it be requisite to enact restrictions that may prevent the introduction of disease from abroad, is it not far more requisite to adopt such measures as may restrain and eradicate a disease which has long preyed upon the vitals of our empire, and consigned its myriads to the tomb, and which still continues its depredations upon our fellow countrymen? A law, therefore, which should be calculated to prevent the spreading of this fatal malady, is both demanded by reason, justified by policy, and sanctioned by precedent. In attempting to arrest the progress of the Small Pox, we must enquire what is the principal cause of its extension. We are informed, by fatal experience, that it is *the uncontrouled practice of Inoculation*. While the disease appeared in its natural form alone, it was dreaded, shunned, and repelled, with every possible precaution. But when it was rendered familiar to us by Inoculation, our cautions were diminished, though the danger to which we were exposed continued the same; and the unconcern with which the disease was viewed, increased its fatality to an incalculable degree. Those who are covered with Variolous eruptions are at this day permitted to range the public streets! What means could human ingenuity devise, more rapidly and universally to disseminate the contagion? It is against so destructive a freedom that penal restrictions should be directed. We wish not to prohibit the practice of Variolous Inoculation, absurd as it is at present. Let those who are desirous of submitting to it, gratify their inclinations. But though they think proper to welcome the disease to their own bosoms, let them not be suffered to extend it to others. Let not their liberty be employed in such a manner as may endanger the welfare of their neighbours, and annoy the interests of the community at large.

Since then the legality and necessity of penal restrictions on this momentous subject are so clearly manifest, it remains to enquire what measures it may be expedient for Parliament to adopt respecting it.

Let us first examine precedents. There was a time when the Leprosy was prevalent among the inhabitants of this country. This baleful distemper commenced its ravages upon our shores in the eleventh century. Its extermination was completed in the seventeenth century. By what means then was its eradication accomplished? An Act was passed, in the reign of the first Edward, which enjoins that every reputed leper shall be examined, as to the nature of his disease, by properly-authorised persons; and that, if he is found to be affected with the leprosy, he shall be immediately removed from society, and taken to dwell in some solitary place, lest, by his association with others, he should entail upon them any injury or danger. It would be almost superfluous to add, that Houses of Reception for the Leprous were appointed in appropriate parts of the kingdom. Thus, by confining the infected to places of seclusion, and prohibiting their mingling with the uninfected, the leprosy was subdued, and at length annihilated in the civilized world. Let similar exertions be made, and similar plans be used, to check a disease which is now the scourge of our country, and which yields not to the leprosy in the loathsomeness of its nature, and is infinitely more dreadful in the mortality which it occasions. The subject admits not of delay, for not a day passes in which the Small Pox does not hurry some unhappy victim to the grave; and it admits not of frigid hesitation, or of careless cavils, as upon it the welfare of the infant generation so materially depends.

The Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons during the last Session, and which will be renewed in this, to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox, is excellently calculated to promote its object. In many particulars, indeed, it requires considerable

considerable emendations; yet its principle is incontrovertibly just. If its enactments are enforced with a zeal and earnestness proportionate to their importance, the Small Pox will shortly be known only by name among us. Without restraining the liberty which every individual has an undoubted right to exercise upon his own person, it merely prevents the exercise of individual freedom from affecting the safety of others.

Having considered the subject in its particular bearings upon the interests of our own country, it may not be irrelevant to notice the policy pursued by other nations. Though no positive prohibition has been given to Variolous Inoculation, yet the Governments of every nation in Europe, of the United States of America, and of our Indian Colonies, have unanimously discouraged it, both by the most persuasive proclamations, and by their own example. The removal of the inoculated and infected from society has, on the Continent, been universally prescribed, and these regulations have been enforced by penal laws. In addition to this, the Vaccine Inoculation has been earnestly recommended by the highest authorities, and generally practised among the people. And what has been the result? In the larger portion of the European and American Continents, and in some of our Asiatic Settlements, the Small Pox has long been exterminated; and in those parts where it yet remains, its spreading is prevented.

A remarkable instance has lately happened, which evinces the stigma attached in other countries to the fosterers and allowers of the Small Pox. The child of a Counsellor died of the natural Small Pox at Brunn, in Hungary. The Imperial Police, being informed of the circumstance, commanded that the body should be interred in a solitary spot without the town, and that the grave should be made considerably deeper than usual. The parents were also reprimanded for neglecting to have the child secured from the Small Pox by Vaccine Inoculation. An instance of mortality occasioned by the Small Pox is regarded with surprize and indignation in many foreign nations. In our own country, strange to tell! such instances daily occur, and either pass unnoticed, or are viewed with a cold indifference, which must excite the deepest regret in every feeling heart.

You will observe, Mr. Urban, that in the course of these remarks I have kept the Vaccine Inoculation entirely out of view; since I was desirous of resting my arguments upon those principles alone, the justice of which must be acknowledged both by the advocates and opponents of the Vaccine. The extension of the benefits which the new Inoculation affords, must depend on the free choice of the people; but the prevention of the mischiefs which arise from the improper practice of the old Inoculation, requires and demands the watchful interference of Government. It may be a question whether any Legislature has a right to force the greatest good upon the people; yet it is in duty bound to arrest the progress of every evil by the severest laws. And if the universal restriction of Variolous Inoculation should happily be accompanied by a universal adoption of the Vaccine, a few months would be sufficient to eradicate a disease, which, during the last year, has swept off 1169 persons within the Bills of Mortality alone.

Let these considerations suffice. May the importance of the subject be duly felt by the British Parliament! May they consider it with the ardour and attention which it deserves! and may the result of their deliberations be honourable to themselves, and serviceable to the nation whose welfare they are appointed to protect!

Yours, &c. COSMOPOLITOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

IF the Nobility complain (which I understand they do) of the middle class of society aping their betters, they may thank themselves for it, by reason of the great encouragement they give their servants to mix with and copy those classes of society which do not properly belong to them. Formerly, their servants were directed to go into the one or two shilling galleries of the play-houses; now, their servants are sent into the pit, and mix with very genteel families there. Indeed I am now at a loss where to send my family to enjoy that innocent amusement. If they go into the upper boxes of the play-

play-house, they are almost sure to be annoyed either by the manners or *indecent appearance* of the unfortunate girls of the town; and if they go into the pit, they stand the chance of being seated with *livery servants*. A gentleman lately went with his daughter to Cheltenham by the coach; and their company in the *inside* consisted of a livery servant and house-maid, going to a family there, and also a black female servant. The consequence was, that my friend and his daughter could not dine or take the usual refreshments upon the road in such society, as they would most probably be companions with their masters or mistresses upon their arrival at Cheltenham. And the dress of female servants is shameful in the extreme, and only tends to encourage their following the steps of those unfortunate girls I have before mentioned.

I thank Q. F. (LXXVII. p. 774) for the Key to the Spiritual Quixote. I understand the late Mrs. Bennet's "Beggar Girl" were existing characters, and that the village called *Penryn* is Tooting in Surrey; and shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents for a Key to the same.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

IN Vol. LXXVIII. p. 806, E. W. refers me to a description of Ceylon, lately published by Rev. J. Cordiner, as furnishing a very strong objection to my opinion with respect to the Island *Taprobana*. I have not yet been able to meet with that work among my friends; but you have given so much of the particular part referred to in your criticism upon that work, in your Magazine for May last, as enables me to form some opinion upon the subject; and, indeed, to be convinced that Ceylon has no new grounds of preference from his arguments. That which seems to have made the strongest impression upon E. W.'s mind, is the similarity of the antient name to the present Sanscrit name of the Island. I unfortunately have no knowledge of the Sanscrit language, nor have I any acquaintance that can help me out. I can, therefore, only speak hypothetically, not being certain of the foundation of the argument. The Sanscrit name of this Island, he says, is *Tapobon*, which, from its similarity to *Taprobane*, he thinks, ought "certainly to induce us to persist in the generally-received hypothesis." The word *Tapobon*, he adds, "implies the holy land, or land of prayer—or, perhaps, the holy island. For a Mr. Duncan, it seems, in the Asiatic Researches, derives it from *Tapoo* Rawan, the Island of Rawan. From which latter expression it seems a fair inference, that *Tapoo* must be the Sanscrit word for *an island*. If this should be the fact, this argument of the similarity of the name must fall to the ground, because Sumatra would be called in that language *Tapoo* also, and the proof be equally in favour of that Island. But, supposing that I am mistaken in the meaning of this word, I cannot think so much importance ought to be attached to the mere name, in opposition to so many other circumstances which are in the other scale. The distance of thirty miles could not be easily magnified into several days' sail in the very worst-built ships. The land must be at times visible, or nearly so, from the Indian coast. Nor could the inhabitants of the country remain long so ignorant of any Island at so small a distance as to form such false notions of its size as are attributed to them. But there is said to be a tradition that Ceylon was once much larger than it now is. I have before somewhere met with that tradition; but, to the best of my recollection, some good reasons were offered in the same place, to shew that there was no foundation for it.

It is, however, very probable that the two Islands may have been mistaken the one for the other. It is scarcely credible that Alexander's fleet could have ever reached so far to the Eastward as Sumatra, much less have sailed round it, or discovered it to be an Island. But the commander of this fleet would be very willing to believe the Island, which he saw, to be *Taprobana*, or the utmost extremity of the world; for such that Island seems to have been considered at that time. Such an idea must have been very agreeable to his master. And hence the pearl fishery, and the fine elephants of Ceylon, may have been ascribed to the real *Taprobana*. And the figure and situation of that Island, as given by Ptolemy,

Ptolemy, greatly favours this opinion, since he gives it the form and situation of Ceylon, while he describes it as larger than even Sumatra, and as crossing the Equinoctial Line; a piece of information which he had possibly received from an authority he could not doubt of, or yet tell how to reconcile. But there appears no more reason to give up this point, than any other circumstance relating to it, of which there are many, as I have shewn, which cannot be brought to agree with Ceylon.

I have never met with "the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea." Does the very learned Editor of that work suppose Ceylon to have been *Taprobana*?

Yours, &c. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Hull, Jan.* 15.

ON reading lately Dr. Vince's excellent publication, intituled, "Atheism confuted," I observed an allusion to the hypothesis that creation is eternal, or that God never began to create; which seems to be the Doctor's own opinion. The subject considerably engaged my own thoughts; and as it is a very difficult one to reason upon, I was induced to put it, together with the strongest arguments that I conceived could be brought against it, in the form of a proposition, which I send you below; and if you think the arguments in support of the hypothesis, and in refutation of the objections against it, worth attention, request you will insert it.

The Proposition, that the Divine Being through an eternity past had always created beings; or that he never began to create, but through the ages of eternity was always giving existence to dependent beings, does not imply, nor does it necessarily follow from thence, that any part or portion of these beings, whether spiritual or material, had not any beginning or commencement of this existence. Unless the negative of the proposition can be maintained, the affirmative must necessarily fall, as all beings but God, the self-existent, independent, first cause of all other beings, must, from a necessity of nature, have a beginning, or be created; but in order to prove that the negative part of the proposition does not result, or is not a necessary consequence of the affirmative; or, in other words, admitting that the Divine Being had always created worlds, or given existence to dependent beings, through an eternity past, it is not a legitimate consequence, nor does it result as an effect from a cause, that any individual beings, or worlds of beings, whether spiritual or material, or any definite number of them, or the whole of them, have eternally existed. Eternity implies an unlimited and infinite duration, and has only an existence in the duration and existence of God himself; eternity that is future will never come, or will never be completed, so that it cannot strictly be said that it will ever have an existence. No finite terms or ideas can be predicated, affirmed, or conceived, of eternal duration. Now the terms *whole* or *all* are finite terms or ideas; and cannot be applied, or conceived of, with respect to an unlimited or eternal duration. But whatever number of particular or identical beings we conceive of, they are a whole, or all, as it relates to themselves; and however remotely distant may be the period since some of them, or all of them, came into existence, yet there is a line long enough that will reach to the beginning of their existence, and before their existence; and, consequently, there may have been worlds and beings who had an existence and were created at inconceivably immense periods before any of these worlds had an existence; and so it would be possible for us, in a state of immortality, to carry our ideas backward through past duration to all eternity. It appears, then, that the difficulties principally arise from our confounding being in general, or in the abstract, with individual being, or the actual existence of beings; and it may be premised that all general terms and ideas are nonentities; that is, they have no existence but in the mind or imagination of the intelligent being conceiving them; they are no other than the patterns or exemplars, or a similitude of some of the abstract properties, accidents, or circumstances, of some actual individual beings, whether spiritual or material; so when we conceive of spiritual or intelligent being generally.

rally, or in the abstract, we do not attribute existence to it. And in like manner, when we conceive of matter generally and abstractedly, we do not conceive or attribute existence to this abstract idea of matter, but only that our minds have an idea or similitude of some of the common, general, or universal properties which individual and actual beings of that nature or kind of beings possess. It is very true that on this hypothesis created intelligencies did always exist; and, on the same ground, it must be admitted that material worlds and beings did always exist; but if from these premises we affirm this as a necessary conclusion that these dependent intelligencies did exist from eternity, without creation or beginning of existence, we personify or give identity to the abstract idea of intelligent being, which has no existence but in our own minds. And in the same manner, when we conceive of matter generally, or in the abstract, as existing from eternity, we give identity to this abstract idea of matter, which is a nonentity with respect to actual being, and has no existence but in the mind conceiving it; but when we conceive of real and actual beings, divesting our minds entirely of all abstract ideas, the difficulties entirely vanish, and we can conceive of created beings, rising in the scale of an eternal duration *ad infinitum*; and as it involves eternal duration, there can be no stop, period, or end, but the line of the priority of existence of created beings, is a line of infinity, and may be extended from period to period, without stop or end, through past duration, by finite created intelligencies in a future everlasting state or the eternity to come. Now I conceive the difficulty principally to arise in this way, that when we conceive of eternal duration past, we *finite* the idea, if it may be so expressed; we conceive of a time past, or distinct period of an infinite duration, and then apply, reason, or conceive of it, as if it were an endless duration. If there are difficulties, however, on this side of the question, there are far greater, and it should seem insuperable ones, on the supposition that God had existed through eternal ages without creating or giving existence to dependent beings. Can such a supposition consist with the idea of an all-perfect, unchangeable Being, with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of change? The same motives, therefore, to create beings, must have had an existence in the Divine Mind from all eternity, which had an existence at the period when it may be supposed he first began to create; it must then be acknowledged that, if it is a necessary consequence, and absolutely results from the supposition that God had always created dependent beings, that then some of these beings must have existed from all eternity. This would be a manifest contradiction, or an impossibility; because all dependent beings, as they must receive every thing they possess from that Being on whom they depend, so they must receive their existence itself from that Being on whom they are dependent, and consequently must be created or have had a beginning; but if the conclusion above stated be necessarily connected with the premises, then, as it would involve the greatest absurdity, the premises cannot be true: on the other hand, if the premises be true, then these consequences cannot possibly result from them. V.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

BEING much pleased with perusing a work of Bishop Hall's, intituled, "Occasional Meditations," printed in 1633, I have transcribed one of them as a specimen; and as your invaluable Magazine is not confined to original communications, I feel assured you will give it a place. The phraseology, as well as the thoughts, will appear new to many of your readers; and the style of a book, written 176 years ago, may be agreeably contrasted with that of the present day. G. W. L.

"XC. Upon the Crowing of a Cocke.

"How harshly did this note sound in the care of Peter; yea, pearced his very heart. Many a time had he heard this bird, and was no whit moved with the noyse; now, there was a bird in his bosome that crowed lowder than this; whose shrill accent, conjoined with this, astonished the guilty Disciple.

"The wearie labourer, when he is awakened from his sweet sleepe by this naturall clocke of the household, is not so angry at this troublesome bird, nor so vexed at the hearing of that unseasonable sound, as Peter was, when this fowle awakened his sleeping conscience, and called him to a

timely

timely repentance. This Cocke did but crow like others; neither made or knew any difference of this tone, and the rest; there was a Divine hand that ordered this morning's note to be a summons of penitence; He that fore-told it had fore-appointed it. That bird could not but crow then; and all the noyse in the High Priest's Hall could not keepe that sound from Peter's eare. But, oh *Saviour*, couldst thou find leasure, when thou stoodst at the barre of that unjust and cruell judgement, amidst all that bloudy rabble of enemies, in the sense of all their furie, and the expectation of thine owne death, to listen unto this monitor of Peter's repentance; and, upon the hearing of it, to cast back thine eyes upon thy denying, cursing, abjuring Disciple? O mercy without measure, and beyond all the possibility of our admiration; to neglect thyselfe for a sinner, to attend the repentance of one, when thou wert about to lay downe thy life for all.

"O God, thou art still equally mercifull. Every elect soule is no lesse deare unto thee. Let the sound of thy faithful monitors smite my eare: and let the beames of thy mercifull eyes wound my heart, so as I may goe forth and weepe bitterly."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

THE PHILOMATH enquired after, vol. LXXVIII. p. 922, published in 1698, "The Blessings of *Eighty-eight*: or, a short Narrative of the auspicious Protection of our Reformed Protestant Church, under the Number of *Eight*. With a brief Numerical Collection of the most miraculous Operations, and mysterious Revelations, of Divine Wisdom, inserted in Sacred Writ. Together with the most remarkable Conquests, Judgments, Deliverances, Mutations, and fatal Catastrophes, which have happened in this British Isle since the Creation; and how they fall (by the disposition of Divine Providence) under their Digitical Numbers. With Divine Poems and Meditations. By Thomas Lyster. *Octogesimus octavus mirabilis Annus.* London, printed by J. Matthews, for *G. Huddleston*, at the blackamoor's Head, near Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, 1698," 12mo.—A good portrait is prefixed, under which is, *Thomas Lyster Philomath, ætat. suæ* 63, *A. D.* 1698; *R. White delin. & sculp.*

The Preface is dated, *Duncott, in comitat. Salop. Apr.* 18, 1698; and the Volume, which I believe is now scarce, contains a pleasing *melange* on serious subjects, both in prose and verse.

But I have now before me a still more curious work, by the same author, intituled, "Fragments taken out of a Manuscript pen'd by T. L. in the 80th year of his age; printed in the year 1714," 8vo; from which I shall select two specimens.

"A REVIEW OF MY AGE, May 10, 1715.

"When bright Aurora's beames drew near,
And fragrant flowers did appear,
And duskie clouds blowen out of sight,
I took my pen, and this did write:
When that my yeares were twice two score,
And dayes now just one hundred more,
To view my ell of time that's past,
And so spend well my inch at last.

Dum loquor, hora fugit.

THOMAS LYSTER.

"THE AUTHOR'S AGE," Feb. 5, 1715-16.

"Full Nine times Nine my eyes have seen
Dame Nature deck the Earth in green;
And seen it fade in Winter's frost,
And all its fragrant beauty lost;
So now my spring of youth is past,
And frosty age is come at last:
Thus Time ne'er stayes; its nimble flight
Soon ends our dayes at Death's long night.

Ætat. 81."

Dr. Lyster is supposed to have died in 1716. His only daughter, Martha, was the wife of Mr. *George Huddleston*, the Doctor's Bookseller; who in his youth had been a Chorister at Lichfield; and who also had an only daughter, who married Mr. *Green*, father of *John Green*, esq. of Croydon, and of *Martha Huddleston Green*, wife of the Rev. Dr. *John Calder*.

Yours, &c. ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 19.

I BEG leave to suggest two hints; which, if adopted, may prove highly beneficial.

The first is, that a certain number of Hackney Chariots be licensed, instead of the same number of Hackney Coaches. This would be a great accommodation to one, two, or three persons; because Chariots are so much lighter, and better calculated for speed, than Coaches.

The second is, that in case of a Fire, a large blanket should be procured, either from the house which is in flames, or another; which, being held by four or more strong men, may serve to receive any persons who have occasion to leap from a window, and to break their fall.

Yours, &c. J. R.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

FROM a regard to your Magazine, I beg leave to state that your extract from the "Censura Literaria" (LXXVIII. 1186) needs farther correction. The Rev. ROWLAND HILL was not one of the six expelled students, on whose account Sir Richard Hill wrote his Pietas Oxoniensis. I am in perfect recollection of the occurrence; and, in order that you may set your readers right, I give you the names of the expelled.

James Mathews,
Thomas Jones,
Joseph Shipman,
Benjamin Kay,
Erasmus Middleton,
Thomas Grove,
} All of St. Edmund Hall.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

I HAVE but a short account this month to settle with a True Englishman; and it shall be the last.

He professes to have no enmity to the Mason of Westminster Abbey. Perhaps not. But, if I acquit him personally, I still say that the malignity of the party is the same; for they have now carried on their persecution for a twelvemonth, in a way that no professional man ever experienced.

He next declares that Woodstock's coffin still existed, which I had denied. How does he prove this?—he has a piece of the wood in his possession. Now, the existence of broken wood I never denied. Thus the falsehood is done away, but the equivocation remains.

But, Sir, he possesses not only wood, but lead. What, the True Englishman, who would have called it sacrilege in another person to have touched a shred; did he carry off clandestinely these articles, to be exhibited to his friends?

Alas, Sir, it is a disease common to the Fraternity; for what would be robbery or sacrilege in another person, with them is only *smuggling* a curiosity. I remember well that one of the gentlemen who was most strenuous in promoting the intrusion into the tomb of Edward the First, was forced to disgorge a large proportion of the beads which he had purloined from the Royal Corpse. He boasted afterwards to his friends, that he had secreted as many as would answer his purpose. After all, I am ready to confess that the removing a piece of lead or wood is a trifle unworthy of notice, had it been the act of an indifferent person; but in regard to the True Englishman, *upon his own principles*, it was sacrilege.

I have only one more concern to arrange with my Correspondent. He asserts that the Royal Assent was obtained previous to the opening the tomb of Edward the First; but, according to my information at the time, and which I had from the first authority, the fact was directly the reverse. Here, Sir, the intentional falsehood is done away, but the ignorance remains.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 13.

THE Church of Little Horsted, co. Sussex (*Pl. II. fig.* 1) is situate on a pleasant eminence, between Uckfield and Lewes, being two miles from the former, and six miles from the latter place. It consists of a Nave and Chancel, with a square Tower containing three bells. The Belfry is open to the Church, and has a large window. A pointed arch leads into the Chancel, where there is a neat mural monument:

In memory of
Anthony Nott, esq.
Patron of this Rectory,
and Lord of the Manor,
who dyed in the faith of Christ,
the 27th of June, 1791, in his 86th year,
being born 21st June, 1705.
He married 13th April, 1732,
Prudence Warden, great neice of
Charles Sergison, esq. of Cuckfield-place,
in this county, for whom a monument
is erected in that Church;
she dyed 27th Nov. 1786, in her 74th year,
and is here interred.
Mrs. Julia Nott, obiit
March 1793.
Let your lingering pain
Be your everlasting gain.

On the floor of the Chancel is an antient slab, engraven with a cross fleurie on three grices, and an inscription round its edges, but too much obliterated to be read *.

* The Editor of the Topographical Miscellanies (4to, Lond. 1792) p. 35, says, "the beginning may be guessed to be *Hic jacet Willielmus Dean, Armig.* &c."

The

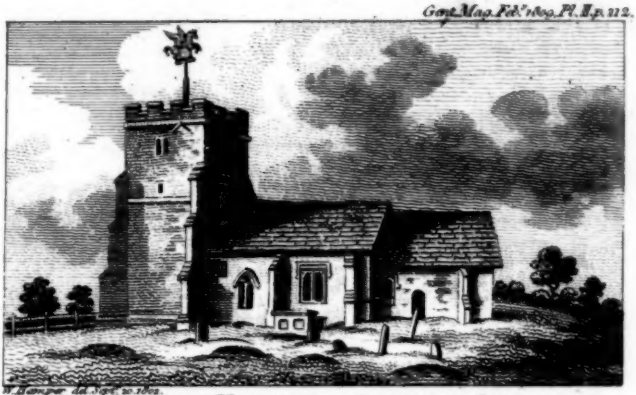


Fig. 1. LITTLE HORSTED CHURCH, SUSSEX.

Fig. 2.

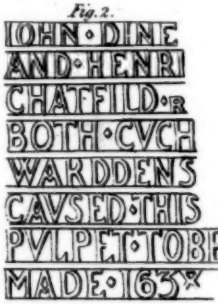
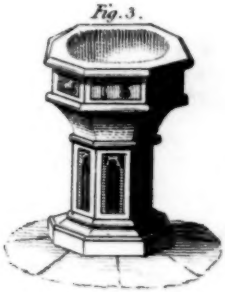


Fig. 3.



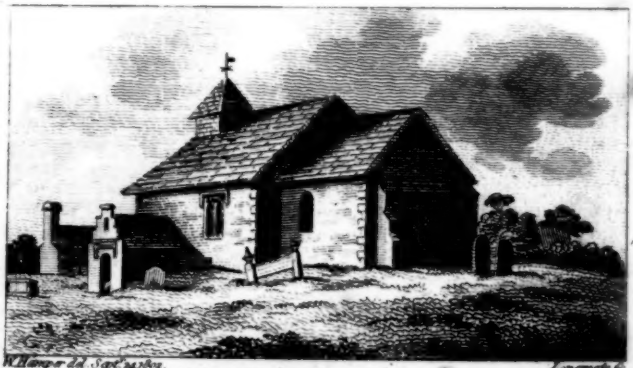


Fig. 4. ALBOURN CHURCH, SUSSEX

The following inscriptions are on slabs in the Nave:

In memory
of Mrs. Elizabeth Hay,
relict of an
antient family
resident
in this parish.

Here lyeth interr'd
Mary the wife of
Richard Hill, of this parish,
who died in childbed,
was buried March ye 20, 1744,
aged 37 years.
And with her their infant
named Elizabeth.
And also Richard their son,
buried 8th of July, 1738,
aged two years.

Here lyeth interred
the body of William Hill, late of Steyning, in this county, apothecary and surgeon, who marryed Mary eldest daughter of Richard Hay, esq. of Battell, in the same county. Obt. May 15, 1738.
Ætat. 51.

A gentleman highly esteemed in his
Profession;
greatly belóved in his neighbourhood;
an indulgent husband;
generous relation;
and ingenious and pleasant companion;
in his life honest, at his death penitent.
Do not imitate, but exceed.—Amen.

Here also lyeth ye body of Mary Hill,
relict of the said gentleman.
She dyed Feb. ye 13th, 1730, aged 44.
Her death was constantly prepared for by the religious duties of a Christian conversation. Her piety was exemplary; her faith well-grounded; her charity sincere; and her hope eternal.

The Pulpit is of oak, and the pannels curiously carved, with the Prince of Wales's Plume and Motto, *Ich Dien*, in two of them. On its door is the inscription represented *fig.* 2, the date of which is evidently 1634 (the latter figure being strictly *the half of an angular eight*) though in 'Topographical Miscellanies' it is stated to be 1683. The Font is of stone, *fig.* 3, with G. S. I. S. 1666, embossed on it, the other compartments being filled with ornaments.

The following is inscribed on a stone in the church-yard, near the North wall of the Chancel:

Here resteth the body of Charity wife of John Davies, minister of this parish. She lived 73 years, and dyed ye 11th day of January, 1729. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Mr. Davies became Rector of Little Horsted at the beginning of the year 1686, and was buried 2d April 1741, having, consequently, held the living *fifty-five years*. His daughter Lydia was married to Thomas Hamper, of Hurst-per-point, from whom Mr. Urban's present correspondent is descended. The Rectory stands in the King's Books, under D. Pevensey, in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and Diocese of Chichester, at £.7, Yearly Tenths 14s. Episcopal Proxies 1s. Synods 1s. 6d. Archidiac. Proxies, 3s. 4d. Jo. Hay, esq. Patron in 1685; Anthony Nott, esq. in 1760—1784. Rev. Anthony Nott is the present Rector.

Albourn, co. Sussex, is the adjoining parish on the West to Hurst-per-point (see vol LXXVI. p. 897.) The Church, *fig.* 4, consists of a Nave and Chancel, divided by a Saxon arch with zigzag mouldings. A small turret contains two bells. In the middle of the Nave is a slab, robbed of its brasses. The Font is octagonal and quite plain. The following inscription is on a slab in the Chancel:

M. S.

Here lye interred the remains of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Hoffman, M. A. late Rector of this parish and of Woodmancot; who, haveing faithfully discharged his ministry, went to receive the reward of his labours. He took to wife Anne ye daughter of the Rev'd Mr. Robert Blithman, M. A. Rector of Eversleigh, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue three sons, Brandon, Benjamin, and Robert; and one daughter, Anne. He departed this life April 17, A. D. 1711, and, with his eldest son, lies buried here.
Ætat. suæ 59.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a chevron between three roses, stalked and leaved, as many pelletts: 2d and 3d, on a bend three horseshoes. Over all on an escutcheon of pretence: on a fesse between three bears salient, collared, as many fleurs-de-lis.

The Church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and the Rectory stands in the King's Books, under D. Lewes in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and Diocese of Chichester, at £7. 14s. 2d. Yearly Tenths 15s. 5d. Archidiac. Proxies, 3s. 4d. Episc. Synods, 1s. 6d. Proxies, 1s. 1d. Sir Robert Fagg, bart. was Patron 1719; Elizabeth Goring, widow, 1777. The present Patron

Patron is Charles Goring, of Wiston, esq.; and the present Rector, Rev. Charles Bridger, M. A.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba Magistri.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

I AM in the habit of judging of men by their measures, and not of measures by the party to which the men who propose them are inclined. I cannot, therefore, help allowing, that many of the eulogiums which Dean Swift bestowed upon what was called the Tory Administration, in Queen Anne's days, were well founded. Among all their meritorious deeds, however, no one appears deserving of higher applause, than the act carried by them in Parliament, to build Fifty new Churches in London and Westminster. The above-mentioned Author observes, in his 42d Examiner:

"It appears by the Address of the Commons to her Majesty on this occasion (wherein they discovered a true spirit of Religion) that applying the money granted to accomplish so excellent a design would, in their opinion, be the most effectual way of carrying on the War; that it would, to use their own words, be a means of drawing down blessings on her Majesty's undertakings, as it adds to the number of those places where the prayers of her devout and faithful subjects will be daily offered up to God, for the prosperity of her Government at home, and the success of her arms abroad."

I need not observe that our situation as a people is at the present moment most critical; that we have an Enemy to contend with, under whose arts or arms all the Nations on the Continent have sunk; that if any thing preserves us from his cruel domination, it must be the protection of Providence; that nothing will have so effectual a tendency to gain the interposition of Omnipotence in our favour, as the diffusion of the vital spirit of Christianity throughout the land; but that the deficiency of pious edifices belonging to the Church established in these Realms is most obvious.

The Dean goes on to remark:

"The Romans, upon a great victory, or escape from public danger, frequently built a temple in honour of some god, to whose peculiar favour they imputed their success or delivery; and sometimes the General did the like at his own expence, to acquit himself of some pious vow he had made. How little of any thing resembling this hath been done by us after all our victories! And perhaps for that reason, among others, they have turned to so little account. But what could we expect? We acted all along as if we believed nothing of God and his Providence."

The Dean computed that Fifty Churches might be "built, at a medium, for six thousand pounds each, and thus the care of above two hundred thousand souls provided for."

I do not quote any of his allusions to the splendid Palace conferred on the Duke of Marlborough. They discover more of the zealous or envious partisan, than the good citizen. I believe, however, many old-fashioned people will agree with me, that if the money expended on the decoration and improvement of several parts of Westminster had been applied to the construction of religious edifices, in parishes where nine tenths of the inhabitants have no opportunity of assembling together for the purpose of Divine Worship from the want of Churches, the glory of God and the good of men's souls would have been more effectually consulted; and we should have had the greater probability of engaging Him that is mighty to save, in our behalf. Six thousand pounds would indeed be by no means adequate to the erection of a Church in the present times. The opulence of the Country has, however, most amazingly increased; and the above-specified sum was as considerable a century ago, as many times its amount are in our days.

"Sir William Petty," continues the Dean, "tells us that, about five years after the Restoration, the parishes were even then so unequally divided, that some were 200 times larger than others. Since that time, those tracts of land built into streets have generally continued of the same parish to which they belonged while they lay in fields: so that the care of above thirty thousand souls hath often been committed to one Minister, whose Church would not contain a thirtieth part of his flock."

If these assertions were founded on truth when they were made, surely they have lost nothing of their verity or importance at the existing moment. How many plots of ground do you, every year, see covered with new buildings in all parts of the environs of the Metropolis! When does a single

a single Church raise its head to accommodate the dwellers in these novel habitations? Surely circumstances imperiously call upon our Rulers to take the case into serious consideration; as they value the maintenance of our Established Church; as they would prevent religious feuds and divisions; and as they would recommend the Nation to the Divine protection.

Additional Churches are not less indispensably necessary at the present crisis, than they were an hundred years ago. "Some few of the parishes," the Dean farther tells us, "have been divided; in others chapels of ease erected, where a preacher is maintained by public contribution." A division of our immensely-large parishes, containing from sixty to twenty thousand souls, has become a matter not only of essential importance; but also of absolute necessity, in order to ward off the most serious evils.

It is frequently said, what right have you to interfere with private property? Benefices are often in the gift of individuals, and incumbents have an indisputable claim to the accumulating emoluments of their increasing parishes. If livings are merely so much property of Patrons, and so much income of incumbents, and the religious instruction of the people is solely an adventitious appendage attached to them, and not a prime object of regard; then indeed such observations are unanswerable. But if tithes, rates, fees, &c. are expressly intended to make provision for a certain description of men, whose high office, bounden duty, and incontrovertible obligation it is, to feed and edify the flocks, in a spiritual sense, committed to their charge, then the glory of God, and the salvation of men's souls, become matters of most serious consideration; and the more these glorious ends can be promoted, the more will the intention of setting apart a certain order of men for the Ministry, and allotting to them certain revenues, be answered. We are assured also, that the greater good will accrue to the publick.

It is not necessary, in order to diffuse Christian principles and Christian practice throughout the kingdom, that one man should receive the Easter offerings, &c. of sixty thousand parishioners; but it is beyond all doubt necessary, that sixty thousand souls should have the bread of life dispensed to them: and how can one Clergyman be equal to this important purpose? Is it less consistent with the rules of equity, that £2000. a year should be received by one man, for undertaking various duties that he is by no means able to discharge; or that that income should be divided among three or more, who will be in some measure equal to the performance of their momentous functions? It is also said, that Chapels of Ease supply the place of Parish Churches. But what are they in general, as at present conducted, but gainful speculations and monopolies of devotion, provided for the wealthy, who can and will pay handsomely for their seats, with the exclusion of the poor and middle ranks in society?

The Dean also lamented that, from the Ministers of these places of worship depending upon the good-liking of their congregations, they were afraid to attack the vices of their auditors; to cry aloud, and spare not, as St. Paul did in the instance of Felix and Drusilla. The case is precisely the same at this moment. To please the pew-renters, whose tastes must be consulted or success is unattainable, a popular Preacher, that is, one who will rather attempt to affect the passions, than inform the minds, to gratify the ear with dulcet sounds, than to amend the heart with the sword of the Spirit, is selected. I have heard the question asked, "How did you like the Sermon this morning? how were you entertained?" The Prayers are thought to be of very subordinate consideration, as well as the persons who read them, in these places of fashionable resort. The frequenters of them do not recollect, that to address the Almighty Governor of the Universe, to pray for the Mediation of his only Son, to implore the sanctifying influence of the Holy Ghost, to supplicate pardon for our sins, to intercede for our fellow mortals inflicted with disease, or involved in misery or distress, and to render honour to the Creator for blessings received, demand all the attention, all the reverence, all the veneration, mortals can bestow on any the most holy, most awful, and most sublime subject. Let it be remembered

bered that our blessed Lord calls the Temple "the House of Prayer for all people;" that the Sermon is useful, to make men know, and animate them to, the discharge of their duty; but Prayer is their duty itself: and to be for ever hearing what we ought to do, but never reducing their knowledge into practice, will be of no kind of service to us.

The Dean farther observes:

"This defect (the want of Churches) hath made schism a sort of necessary evil; there being at least three hundred thousand inhabitants in this Town, whom the Churches would not be able to contain, if the people were ever so well disposed; and in a City not overstocked with zeal, the only way to preserve any degree of Religion, is to make all attendance upon the duties of it as easy and cheap as possible; whereas, on the contrary, in the larger parishes, the press is so great, and the pew-keepers tax so exorbitant, that those who love to save trouble and money, either stay at home, or retire to Conventicles. I believe there are few examples in any Christian country of so great a neglect of Religion, and the Dissenting Teachers have made their advantage largely by it."

If schism was a necessary evil in the witty Dean's days; it is in a much greater degree so at present. In six parishes, containing two hundred thousand souls, the Bishop of Exeter found, after a careful examination, that there was accommodation for a tenth part of that number only. Had the worthy Prelate extended his observations and enquiries to many other districts in the environs of the Metropolis, he would have ascertained that the deficiency is general, and by no means confined to Mary-le-bone, Pancras, &c. Add to this consideration, the fact that the accommodation in our Churches and Chapels, scanty as it is at best, is chiefly intended for the more opulent ranks in life; and that the ailes in parish churches are the sole and only places, to which the labouring poor, the more numerous class in society, can betake themselves, to hear the word of God, and join in the public devotions. Of the exactions of pew-keepers I know little: but the extravagant demands of the proprietors of Chapels of Ease compel, to my certain knowledge, many no way inclined to fanaticism or enthusiasm, and well affected to our Ecclesiastical Establishment, to have recourse to Methodist meetings; because they cannot afford the levies demanded for seats. Many also, from the same reason, have been discouraged from attending in the House of God; and, with their families, including children and domestics, become totally regardless of the duties of the Sabbath, and live to all appearance without God in the world, without any sense of his power and providence, and the necessity of rendering the honour due unto his holy name. The Calvinists are at this moment profiting by our remissness. Whilst our pew-doors are locked against the stranger, theirs fly open to receive the casual visitant of their Conventicles. They hail each fresh convert to their doctrines with rapture; and provide for his comfort and convenience, during the hours of their assembling together, on very reasonable terms.

If it be said that the habit of neglecting the worship of Almighty God has become inveterate; and, though the want of room in the Sanctuary was the original of this much-to-be-lamented evil; yet that the removal of the cause would not obviate the effect; and that they who have accustomed themselves to hear the wild reveries of visionary enthusiasts are so wedded to their strange notions, that there is no hope of reclaiming them to more sober and rational ideas of Religion: yet let the experiment be made; it may repress the extension of the evil, it may do good, it can do no harm. Besides, we are now bestowing a regard to the pious education of the children of the indigent, which was never paid to them before; and it may be reasonably hoped, that the objects and the offspring of our charitable instructions will in future be attached to the doctrine and discipline of our Established Church, and have the desire to be present at her devotions. But, in the present paucity of religious foundations, how are they to gratify that desire? In West-street Chapel, in James's and St. George's Churches, where seats or benches are provided for the poor, a numerous attendance of that class of the community is observable; and the presumption is, that the case would be in a great measure the same in other places of worship, were equal care taken of their accommodation.

It

It is reported that a large Methodist Meeting is being erected opposite Lambeth Palace, and another of equal size in the shamefully-neglected parish of Mary-le-bone, which, though the most opulent of all the parishes in the Metropolis, has the smallest, least commodious, and most insignificant Church attached to it. I have also heard that two new Churches are immediately to be built in the neighbourhood of Kennington. May the example be imitated, and our present disregard to piety and the interests of our Ecclesiastical Establishment for ever done away! It is often said, the best way of treating the Methodists is to let them entirely alone, and the *ignis fatuus* which they have excited will die away of itself. Let them entirely alone, as far as virulence, violent opposition, and the application of abusive epithets, are concerned; but do give the people a choice of what doctrines they will hear; and let not the present necessity remain, of either resorting to Conventicles, or of not being present at any place of public worship. This subject has been very ably handled in an anonymous publication, intituled, "Free and important Thoughts *," and in several others; but much it is to be lamented that there seems a listless indifference about the matter generally prevalent. Prevention is seldom regarded. Bad consequences must happen and be felt before a remedy is sought for.

I have troubled you, Mr. Urban, with a very long epistle; but, believe me, I am actuated by no other motive than a desire to promote true Religion in our land, and prevent the growth of strange and infatuated notions, which have no connexion with reason or Scripture, and are little calculated to produce beneficial effects. With many thanks for your insertion of my occasional communications, I am, Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCIII.

"Mortals, whose pleasures are their only care, [are;
First wish to be impos'd on, and then
And, lest the fulsome artifice should fail,
Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil." COWPER.

Mr. PROJECTOR,

I HOPE I do not very much deviate from the purpose of your Paper in requesting that you will now and then bestow a little attention on *words* as well as things, and give us some rules for speaking as well as thinking on certain subjects. My reason for making this request is, that, in my humble opinion, we are too much influenced by words, and that, in many cases, we can produce no better arguments in favour of our actions, than the repetition of certain words, to which we can with great difficulty affix any meaning, and which seem to have lost their original and obvious meaning, without being able to find another.

Among these I might fairly instance the word *honour*, which has at least as many meanings as letters, and which, with all these meanings, has departed so widely from its original sense, that it is as often used with a bad as with a good intent, and is consequently as often productive of mischief as of good. It must, for example, have undergone some strange changes in its progress through the world, when we find that it inclines a man to be exceedingly punctual in satisfying a sharper, while he is equally pertinacious in ruining a tradesman; and when we find that a man's honour makes him very nice as to his own feelings with his sex, while he can without the least compunction insult the feelings and destroy the reputation of a helpless female.

If, amidst this confusion of meanings, we pause a little to enquire what Honour was, and what it is, to whom shall we apply? But my immediate purpose is not so much to direct your attention to this unfortunate word, which has often been handled by your predecessors, as to hint that if, instead of *honour*, we were to substitute *shame*, we should approach a little nearer to that imaginary something which creates coxcombs and quarrels. Yet, even with these helps, we shall perhaps be obliged at last to confess that we have only exchanged one series of inconsistencies for another. If we allow that a nice sense of shame is one of the criteria of a manly spirit, how shall we reconcile this with the well-known fact, that no men take more pains to expose themselves to ridicule than some of those very gentlemen who affect to dread nothing so much as shame. If this were not the case, how

* See our last, p. 51. EDIT.

how comes it that one of the most distinguishing features of their character is, to become the dupes of sharpers and strumpets; sharpers without a grain of understanding to recommend their company, and strumpets without the least disguise to conceal their avarice and prodigality? Those who are so exceedingly afraid of ridicule, one might suppose, would of all other men be the most careful of doing any thing to merit it; but, in proportion to the high tone of their pretensions to sense, honour, or whatever else they please to call it, is their propensity to become the easy dupes of the most inartful impostors.

But, Mr. PROJECTOR, my immediate purpose was, to suggest to your consideration the confusion lately introduced in our use, or rather abuse, of the words *famous*, *celebrated*, and *eminent*, and *notorious*, which we seem to consider as synonymous, and apply indiscriminately to all persons who become, by whatever means, the subject of public conversation or writing. One consequence of this is, that our *eminent men* are sometimes such as occur in the Biographia Britannica, sometimes such as are only to be found in the Newgate Calendar; and sometimes an intermediate set, who have not merit sufficient to deserve the honourable notice of the distinguishing Biographer, nor crime enough to be recorded by the Reverend Ordinary. Besides the frequent occurrence of Mr. BAGSHOT, a *famous* highwayman, and of Mr. TRICKUM, a celebrated sharper, if we look back to our newspaper obituaries for a long series of years, we shall find hundreds of worthy citizens who died *eminent* taylors, *eminent* shoemakers, and *eminent* bricklayers.

Now, Sir, I have so much respect for an honest tradesman who has acquired riches by the fair progress of his labours, and who has educated and raised his family to a degree of consideration to which his ancestors were not entitled, that I should be very averse to deprive his monument of this honourable epithet, or his survivors of the harmless vanity of reading in a newspaper how *eminent* their relation *died*, if it were not for one little circumstance that seems to have escaped their attention, but which will readily occur to men like you, Mr. PROJECTOR. The circumstance to which I allude is neither more nor less than the poverty of our language. At a time, Sir, when it is universally allowed that we *want words* to express the characters of the English Worthies who have been distinguished for wisdom, bravery, and virtue, we certainly ought to be a little more œconomical in the use of the few words we have. What is the consequence of our misapplied prodigality, but that, when we have a really *eminent* character to celebrate, we either must do it in words already bestowed on the most insignificant of mankind, and sometimes on the most worthless; or we must have recourse to a sort of inflated style, ending in bombast and nonsense, which degrades the virtue to which it is applied, and destroys that simplicity which ought to prevail in monumental and historical panegyric.

It may, at first sight, appear a flattering circumstance, and produce no little envy among our rivals on the Continent, that Great Britain abounds so much in *fame*, *eminence*, and *celebrity*, that she is enabled to bestow these articles in the most wanton profusion upon her inhabitants. But, on the other hand, a little reflection must convince us that this plenty is more apparent than real; and that, by an indiscriminate distribution of the articles, we have injured their value, or altered their nature. In some languages a different meaning is affixed to the same words by means of accents or points; and it were to be wished that ours had some marks by which a famous General might be distinguished from a famous Highwayman, or a famous Prelate from a famous Pickpocket. For want of such distinctive marks, our funeral *celebrations* and *eminent* praises follow with as much state the body of the *famous* deceased, whether it is to be conveyed to Westminster Abbey or to Surgeons' Hall; and our historical annals speak with equal rapture of the famous battle on the heights of Corunna, and the famous boxing-match on Epsom Downs. A Moore and a Baird may be the champions of England; but it is a sad thing that they must share that honour with a Crib or a Belcher; and that no more elevated language can be conferred on those who gratified the hopes of the Nation, than upon those who have fulfilled

fulfilled the wishes of the pickpockets; upon those who beat their enemies, than upon those who rob their friends.

But, Sir, while I regret this misapplication of words that ought to be consecrated to the use of whatever is truly heroic, great, and virtuous, it is some consolation that a new word has lately made its appearance, which promises, if properly applied, to restore matters to their pristine regularity and consistency. Ashamed of being thought to court fame, celebrity, or eminence, because perhaps conscious that the use of such words may be applied for the purposes of ridicule, we have some characters who aspire to what they call, and, for once, call very properly, *notoriety*. I know not where they found this word, which has not been in common use for many years, if it ever was; but certainly nothing more appropriated to them and the objects of their ambition can well be employed. The ladies and gentlemen, however, who are desirous of obtaining *notoriety*, whether by an exposure of their gallantries, their prodigality, their entertainments, their horses, carriages, debts, or other means leading to the same happy end, must excuse us, if we insist that, while they pride themselves in the *substantive*, they will also condescend to permit a free use of the *adjective*. We shall then distinctly know what is meant by a *notorious* character, instead of perplexing ourselves, and confounding good and bad, by a promiscuous use of *famous*, *eminent*, or *celebrated*. Our great Lexicographer affords a definition very happily applicable: *Notorious*, he says, means "publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage." Those who seek *notoriety* in the world of chance and pleasure, must be sensible that this definition affords a very correct notion of their peculiar ambition, and of the means they practise to gratify it, while it cautiously excludes any improper use of words that ought to be reserved for more rational pursuits. Those ladies and gentlemen, therefore, who have lately flattered themselves that by their intrigues and their assignations, their constant application to hazard, their contempt of the laws of their country, and of all domestic comforts and virtues, they have become *famous*, must now be told that they are only *notorious*. And, although such pursuits are most eagerly followed by certain ladies, who, having no characters left, and no more of their sex than the outward appearance, flatter themselves that they will be recorded as the *famous* Lady ——, or the *celebrated* Mrs. ——; I hope, as they have no delicacy in the use of the means, they will not object to having attained that great end, the reputation of becoming publicly *notorious*. One fair one, at least, who has lately astonished a crowded assembly by the shyness of her humility and diffidence, as much as by her wonderful adherence to veracity, will surely not refuse to exchange the vulgar word *famous*, which she has so long shared with persons of her own description, for that of *notorious*. And, although she must lament that our language does not admit of comparison, like the Latin, in which case her honour would have been *superlative*, yet it must be some consolation to her, as well as to the publick, that a word may be found, which recalls every idea suitable to the "birth, parentage, and education, life, character, and behaviour," of a woman of genuine *notoriety*. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A Constant Reader.

My Correspondent's objections to the abuse of words are not perhaps new; but they are not upon that account the less worthy of our attention, because the representations which have been made on this subject do not appear as yet to have answered their purpose. While we congratulate ourselves on the refined polish given to our language by the growing taste of our age, it may be worth while to consider whether we are not in some danger of refining our language to a dangerous excess, and of entirely banishing the use of what was formerly called *plain English*. My Correspondent has instanced some cases in which this specious refinement prevails; and perhaps would not have greatly erred, if he had attributed it partly to a degree of politeness improperly employed on unworthy objects, and partly to a sort of fellow-feeling with crimes and follies in which we may be concerned.

It

It is certain that some crimes, by which the peace of society is eminently endangered, are usually expressed in such gentle and delicate terms, terms so remote from their atrocity, that we might in time be at a loss to know what proper name belongs to them, if we did not find it sometimes expressed pretty freely in our Courts of Justice, or did not hear it repeated every Sunday from that very antient and perspicuous body of laws, called the Ten Commandments. Owing to this very gentle and polite language, one who does not know the world, and seldom speaks its language, is surprised to hear how many instances of theft are *harmless tricks*, or *necessary accommodations*; how frequently adultery is only a *faux pas*, and murder an *affair of honour*. Yet politeness is an accomplishment of a nature so captivating, that perhaps it will not be easy to restore words to their proper meanings, or to give every thing its right name, unless we can prevail upon those who are afraid to express a crime to become equally afraid to commit it. It is to little purpose that we grow nice in words, in proportion as we become gross in facts; and it is certain that whatever softenings and refinements we may bestow on Vice and Folly on purpose to hide them from ourselves, or to recommend them to others, they are very apt to regain their right names when it is too late either for shame or penitence.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Jan.* 18.

THE death of the late Dr. Beddoes, has, within a pretty considerable circle, been the subject of much regret; for certainly his connexions, *philosophical*, *political*, and *medical*, were not confined to very narrow limits. But, however extensive his acquaintance may have been, I much doubt whether the sorrow expressed for his loss be universally sincere; and, either affected or otherwise, I am sure it is unmerited. I do not mean, on any account, to call the ingenuity of Beddoes in question. I allow that he was a man of very lively parts, of highly respectable talents; but he was of that school, the doctrines of which have operated, with poisonous influence, on the great mass of society.

That his *philosophical* speculations had a direct tendency to Atheism, is well known. If I am not misinformed he never scrupled to avow his contempt for Christianity; and sometimes bade defiance to all decency in ridiculing what has been complimented with the name of "*pure Theism*." In short, he was a disciple of Darwin; whose "Temple of Nature" is more glaringly Atheistical than even the poem of Lucretius, *de naturâ rerum*.

Of his *political* opinions, his publications speak with "sufficient *energy*"—I shall say, *impudence*. But his politicks are before the publick; and of them let the publick judge.

In regard to MEDICINE, he was such a theorist, that it is a question at this moment with some of his admirers, whether on the whole he has done more good or harm as a Physician?—In my mind, there is no room for hesitation on the subject. After many around him had, probably, suffered, he at length fell himself a victim to experiments. Here, however, no moral censure can attach to Dr. Beddoes. We impeach his judgment only—which had no time for cool deliberation—which was enfeebled, and lost its power of action, amidst the continual fervours of fanciful discovery. There seems something like what the common people call a *judgment*, in the dissolution of this great Empiric of Bristol. He died of experiments tried upon himself, to tell the world with an awful voice of admonition, that they who thus overstep the bounds of medical practice, ought to be regarded with distrust. And may we not add, Mr. Urban, that, having seen the fallacy and the folly of his *medical* notions in himself and others so indisputably PROVED, even Candour herself would trace up his other hypotheses, especially his Atheistical system, to the same source of error, an *imagination* guided only by vanity? AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Feb.* 13.

AS I have just gone to press with my new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities by Herbert, I should be glad to know, through the medium of your Magazine, who is in possession of the *Plates* of the work, with the exception of the *Portraits* of the Printers, which are good for nothing. If the owner of them be disposed to part with them on reasonable terms, he will find a purchaser in Yours, &c. T. F. DIBDIN.

Mr.

Illustrations of Horace.
Book II. Epistle II.
To Julius Florus.
[In continuation from our last.]

Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum.] That is, says M. Dacier, "there I learnt geometry." It may very well be: but Horace, while he wrote this, was thinking as little of Euclid, as of the hydra of Lerna.

Verba lyræ motura sonum connectere digner?] Baxter here again descries the satire in the wrong place. Horace, he thinks, has a fling by the way at the *umbratiles studiosos*, the dunces who from pure study and erudition are absolutely fit for nothing in human society. But even if it were so, the matter is not at all mended; and the question still remains: how comes the *ingenium sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas*, &c. here? How does this passage connect itself with the context before and after? Even in Sanadon's and Batteux's translation the want of connection is evident, and the period stands there, as if it had been inserted by mere accident. I humbly hope to be able to solve the difficulty. What Horace means to say is this: Whoever would excel in any study, must ply it in solitude, with long and patient industry. The natural consequence of that, however, is, that such a man on coming back from his literary hermitage into the world, cannot possibly have the affability, the eutrapely, and the elegant manners of a polished Roman, who passes all his days in company and public places. But the great multitude are neither so intelligent nor equitable as to take this into consideration. They never reflect, that he who is desirous of acquiring some art, which demands deep thought and the most assiduous application (and Poetry is, without controversy, one of those arts) for carrying it to a certain degree of perfection, must necessarily be cut off from all opportunities of acquiring the smooth, complacent exterior of a gentleman: but they laugh outright at the learned statue, that even walks the streets absorbed in profound meditation, and in good company has not a word to say. If, now, this happens in solitary, depopulated Athens*; how would it fare with me at Rome, were I, in order to indite a poem, to put myself in the same predicament? — Horace alleges this as one of the many reasons that the passion for poetry has left him. The satire that lies in this passage therefore relates not to the *studiosos umbratiles*, but to — the kind-hearted publick.

* Thus it was then with that city, which, when in its glory, had been nearly as large and populous as Rome.

Gracchus ut hic illi foret; huic ut Mucius ille.] Caius Gracchus, one of the two famous brothers of that name, was reckoned the greatest orator of his time. His eloquence was of that nervous, captivating species, for which, as Gellius affirms, he was by many preferred to Cicero himself. P. Mucius is mentioned by the latter, in the 47th chapter of the first book *de Oratore*, amongst the three greatest lawyers of the Roman republick. Whether the two brothers, who make one another such fine compliments, were own brothers, or only sworn brothers, as Baxter thinks, may be perfectly indifferent to us; I see no reason, however, why we should depart from the literal signification of the word brother; especially as it favours the jest.

Carmina compono, hic elegos, mirabile visu! Cælatumque novem Musis opus.] "Just so do we poets. I turn lyrics, another makes elegies; hear what we say to one another, if thou wouldst "know how marvelous our performances are, how even all the nine Muses together would not be capable of modeling any thing more elegant and complete!" This is the true meaning which the words in their unforced construction offer; and Horace, from the combination of the whole, can have had no other meaning by them. He adduces, as one reason among many, that should deter every sensible man from poetry: that when once we are entered of the profession, we are obliged either to make suitable returns to the interested encomiums we receive from other professional men, or to embroil ourselves with people whom nobody would wish to have for enemies. Because each is as much as possible upon his guard against the others, a sort of tacit agreement is established among the poets, mutually to compliment one another. I, for example, says he, have composed an ode, another an elegy. As soon as ever we can get sight of each other, we contend, as if it were for a wager, which shall be most lavish in the highest

highest commendations of the other—"What a glorious work you have again brought out! All the nine Muses could not have executed any thing more perfect, any thing more neatly wrought and more highly polished!"—I see not the slightest objection that can be reasonably started against this interpretation. And yet Bentley, according to custom, employs a profusion of sophisms and erudition, in order to prove that we should entirely alter the punctuation of the passage, and read *secretum* for *celatum*, and that he is speaking either of the temple of the Palatine Apollo, or, as he should rather think, of a temple of Hercules, where the statues of the nine Muses were placed, which had been brought thither from Ambracia, as Eumenius informs us; with a great deal more of the like unemployed reading. All that the learned Doctor would thereby gain, if we could allow him to gain any thing, is the advantage of making Horace, instead of a perfectly simple and unforced pleasantry upon the vanity of poets, utter a parcel of extremely dull, scholastic stuff. Or what purpose is the *mirabile visu cælatumque novem Musis opus*, according to his pretended correction and exposition, to serve, except—to help to make two lines full measure? As to Dacier's and Masson's interpretations of this passage, the most honourable to them will be to say nothing at all about them.

Cædimur & totidem plagis consumimus hostem,
Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.] The Samnites here mentioned, were a sort of gladiators, who at great entertainments, at the beginning of supper by lamp-light (*ad lumina prima*), clad in elegant suits of armour, in the costume of the antient Samnites, appeared in the banqueting-room, for the purpose of diverting the guests by their feats of dexterity. They performed in these sham-fights all that they used to do in earnest at a public prize-fighting (*munus gladiatorium*); and they made such warm work of it, as though life and limbs were at stake; but they fought only with foils, and no blood was spilt: although some have concluded from a passage in Athenæus*, as if it was usual among the Romans to pollute their feasts with bloody and murderous games*. Nevertheless, the parallel which Horace draws between these combatants and the poets, who, in a kind of encomiastic prize-fight reciprocally return praise for praise, as the former do thrust for thrust,—would alone be sufficient to evince the contrary of that supposition, in itself totally incredible and contradicted by no author. This similitude has still another, more latent beauty; namely, a jocular comparison *per antiphrasin*, as the gracchamin a call it. The humanities, by so furiously attacking one another, and letting no stroke pass unrevenged, appeared to be the most inveterate enemies, and yet preserved a good understanding between them. With the poets it was just the reverse; with them the good understanding was from the teeth outwards, whereas the hatred or the contempt lay within; they exhausted themselves in mutual compliments, and all the while would be glad to see each other ducked in a horsepond.

Si taceas, laudant: quidquid scripseris, beati.] A friend of mine, who for several years has had the fortune against his choice and consent, to be promoted to the office of *poetæ consultant*, lately assured me, that amongst ten poetical manuscripts, with which he is monthly honoured, the most wretched are always those which the author declares he composed with the warmest affection, and in which he has been ineffably successful. I could mention astonishing instances of it, if I had not promised my friend to be discreet. It is carried to such lengths, that more than one of these BEATI, as Horace (with great justice, as we perceive) styles them, have not even the slightest school-boy notion of versification, and not any surmise at all, that to indite a poetical work may perhaps be an art. The point then may be adjusted without impeaching the sincerity of these gentlemen, that what Horace, in his epistle to Augustus, terms *errorem* et *levem insaniam*, they call affection, they

* See Athenæus, *Deipnosoph.* lib. viii. p. 153.

* That it sometimes happened may easily be believed: and that may have led Athenæus to deem that a Roman custom, which was perhaps only a casual act of brutality of an insolent grandee in the furious sallies of ebriety.

wrote *con amore*: but they should (without offence be it said) consider, that love and liking is not all that is necessary to the execution of a thing; and that — — But no! I recollect myself — They should not consider! The assumption is not less unreasonable than impossible. They should unite, and — be happy.

Cyclops movetur.] Whoever compares this entire passage, where Horace describes the procedure of those who design to compose a legitimate epic — namely, in a view to diction, style, taste, expression, colouring, versification, and to correctness in all these severally, with our author's own writings, will find, that (though it were not directly his design) he has drawn his own picture in it. Particularly that beautiful and true feature, with which he finishes the portrait,

Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur

seems to be one of those, in which his personal experience alone could have guided his hand. For, ill fares it with the levity, that has cost no trouble!— I am by no means of opinion, that he particularly adverts here to the Drama, as Baxter affirms. He was thinking on Virgil and — himself. The *tertium comparationis*, I conceive, lies solely in the ease and levity, with which a mime, like Pylades, had the art of representing by his motions and gesticulations, now a Satyr now a Cyclops, two extremely opposite characters. The rough, clownish, uncouth Cyclops, appeared to suit him as easily as the arch, wanton, light-footed Satyr, although the former is incomparably more troublesome for him to act.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

THE following strictures upon your seventy-eighth volume await your acceptance:

P. 3, 4. Bishop Hough's Letter has twice before, with slight variations, adorned your pages; in 1745, p. 78; and in 1789, p. 892.

P. 31—33. Your ingenious Correspondent, who is noticed in pp. 206 and 432, may be referred to a long disquisition on the *Taprobane* of Ptolemy in 1802, pp. 1008—1011, which may perhaps have escaped his memory.

P. 60. It may not be in the recollection of many of your Readers that a translation of "Doletus on the Death of Erasmus," in the heroic measure, by the same ingenious hand, appeared in p. 1039 of your volume for 1792.

P. 102, 3. A Print of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd by J. Payne, from a picture by *Daniel Mytens*, is recorded by Granger, with the same inscription with which the picture, described by your Correspondent, is encircled. May not Payne's print mention the painter, by comparing it with the picture in the possession of Mrs. Ashcroft? May not this very picture prove to be the archetype of "one of Payne's best heads"?

P. 104, col. 1. Under the word "Liðen," in Junius's "Etymologicon Anglicanum," your intelligent Correspondent J. J. will find that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon language. Ray, in his East and South-country Words, has "Lithen, Lictune. Saxonice cœmiterium." Under "Lic-tun," in Lye's Saxon Dictionary, it is explained, "Cadaverum clausura, cœmiterium." The word has been considered in your pages 216, 303, and 319.

P. 130, col. 1. To the cases of Hydrophobia here noticed, as previous to those stated by Dr. Moseley, may be added three more, published in 1772 by the College of Physicians in London, in the second volume of "Medical Transactions;" of which a third volume was published in 1785, when there was also a third edition of the first volume. Why is not this valuable work carried on?

P. 143. Robert Drury is noticed in 1791, pp. 104, col. 1; 520, col. 2.

P. 239, 40. Some curious anecdotes relative to Chambers's Dictionary and its Author are to be found in 1785, pp. 671—674.

P. 269, col. 1, l. 56. Read "Blithfield."

P. 294, col. 2, l. 18. In which of your volumes have you given the signature of Bishop Reynolds? A particular account of this Prelate is given in "The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restauration to the Revolution. Lond. 1731—33." 8vo. It occurs in pp. 305—7 of "Part iii." The Author was Nathanael Salmon, noticed in 1802, p. 124, col. 2; of whom, and his father Thomas Salmon, there is frequent mention in Mr. Gough's "British Topo-

Topography." In N. Salmon's volume, p. 307, l. 12, and p. 308, l. 10, the date should be 1676.

P. 319, col. 2. The word *Force* received some curious illustrations in pp. 216—18; in which a reference might have been made to Lye's admirable edition of Junius, for additional instances of its signifying *Care* in Chaucer and Gawin Douglas. Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, under "To *Force*, v. n." produces an instance from *Camden's Remains*, which he explains by "To lay stress upon;" and he adds: "This word I have only found in the following passage;" where it might also have been explained by *care*: "I *force* not of such fooleries:" I *care* not for them: or, as Lye explains *Force*, "Meâ nihil refert. Non me movet." The Glossaries to Chaucer explain it also by, "I *care* not." It is surely very remarkable that an Editor of Shakspeare should not have adverted to this signification of a word, used by him as well as others.

P. 331, 2. The "*desideratum* in Medical Literature," here pointed out and displayed, recalls to memory the work on "Medical Biography" announced by Mr. Hutchinson in 1797, p. 813; the fate of which must be known by some of your numerous Readers. See your last December Magazine, p. 1064, col. 2.

P. 401. The two Latin Letters of Lord Bacon appear in pp. 405, 406, of the second volume of his works, published by Mallet in 1740. In the first of these Letters, among other inaccuracies, there is a typographical omission, by which the sense is most sadly marred, which should be restored. After the words "experientiæ tantum," we should read "debetur. Scientias autem ad experientiam retrahere non conceditur: at easdem ab experientia" de integro, &c. In the second Letter, for "Numinis" we should substitute "luminis."

P. 403. "The Rev. John Bunce" is recorded in your Obituary for 1786, p. 1002, col. 1.

P. 500, 7. Your Readers should be referred to 1805, pp. 842, 3; and to 1806, pp. 1037—9.

P. 571. In addition to the information here given, relative to our antient mode of executing deeds, the following paragraph from Dr. Burn's "Antiquities of Cumberland," p. 324, may not be unacceptable to an "Antient Briton," in p. 400: "In many antient Charters, where a man could not write his name, he put the symbol of the Cross; which kind of signature is even yet not out of use. In the original *Solemn League and Covenant*, now in the British Museum, there are abundance of marksmen; all of whom, from their abhorrence of Popery at that time, leave the Cross unfinished, and sign in the shape of the letter T."

P. 620, col. 2, l. 7. A proof is adduced in 1806, p. 599, that Fenelon's "interesting and useful work appeared in English" in 1726.

P. 669. Within memory the Sign of the Elephant and Castle has by the common people been called the Hog and Cupboard. As to the origin of several signs, your volumes have afforded ample information in 1770, pp. 403—6; 1789, pp. 226, 314, 421, 2, 492, 805. In p. 710, col. 1, of the volume now under review, the opinion of Mr. Pegge as to the designation of the Bell Savage Inn is controverted. Where is this opinion to be found?

P. 670, col. 1, l. 2. Sir Hans Sloane died in 1753, as your volume for that year, p. 52, fully proves.

P. 703. Satisfactory intelligence with regard to Lully and the Noble of Edward the Third may be gained from the 36th article in vol. iii. of "Archæologia," written by that able Antiquary Pegge. Tyrwhitt's "Chaucer," iv. 181—183, Lond. 1775, may also be consulted.

P. 773, col. 2, l. 12. Read "p. 410."

P. 774, col. 2, l. 16—22. This difficulty was previously cleared up in p. 436, col. 2.

P. 781, 2. The "mountain ash-tree in the forest near Bewdley, *bearing pears*," was attended to in 1807, p. 1015, by your invaluable Correspondent D. H. whose communications are now unfortunately suspended by a severe indisposition. It is also noticed by Professor Martyn at the close of his description of *Sorbus domestica*, in his unrivaled edition of Miller's Dictionary; where, however, the article mentioned in the first line of the note on p. 1015 of your volume for 1807, is omitted.

P. 858, l. 1. Substitute "Pye," instead of "Rye."

P. 874. Dunster Castle is noticed as an object of distinction by Gay, in his Letter to Pope of Oct. 7, 1732, printed in the Works of the latter.

P. 969. Is not the Cluniac Priory of Mendham in Suffolk sadly confounded here with the Cistertian Abbey of the same name in Buckinghamshire? The former occurs in Tanner under the name of Myndham; the latter under that of Medmenham; two totally distinct houses.

P. 1057. The mortality occasioned by the Sweating Sickness in 1551, induced the famous Caius to publish in 1552, a small treatise, intituled, "A Boke or Counseill against the Disease commonly called the Sweate, or Sweatyng Sicknesse." In Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," Lond. 1780, he dwells upon the history of this extraordinary disease at considerable length. The 58th article in the Philosophical Transactions for 1764 contains an account from Boston of an extraordinary disease among the Indians at Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard; of which "no person at all died, but such as were intirely of Indian blood; and that not one English person had it in either of the Islands." The Writer observes, that the "Sudor Anglicus," which heretofore affected the English only, and this Indian sickness, must be classed together, among the Arcana of Providence." Should not the words "Sudor Anglicus" be substituted in l. 1, 2, of your second column in p. 1057; as also in col. 1, of the title-page of December, for the unintelligible word there introduced? It is no wonder that your Correspondent does "not recollect to have met with, or heard of, the name any where." Under the word "Sudor" in Chambers's Dictionary it appears, that this epidemic disease was first perceived in England in 1485; and that it made its return four times in the space of 66 years, in 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

P. S. In 1796, p. 235, your Index Indicatorius should have referred Leo to 1791, where he might find a copious Review of Dr. Peckard's Memoirs of N. Ferrar in pp. 456—460. The death of Dr. Peckard is registered in your Obituary of 1797, p. 1076; and in p. 1126 is an account of his publications. In 1798 he is again noticed in p. 569, col. 2; and again in 1799, p. 325, col. 2.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

I THANK you for the Letter in vol. LXXVIII. p. 900, on the Utility of a Fund for the Benefit of Authors; indeed, I might have said, for the Benefit of the Publick: for, Mr. Urban, are we not indebted to Authors for the different degrees of knowledge which is acquired by the Arts and Sciences, and consequently for the flourishing state of the Nation? We know, Sir, that Authors make men *great*, and that great men are necessary to govern a great People: hence it will appear that no class of men in the community are more worthy of encouragement than Authors. Yet, it frequently happens that the most useful Authors are rendered indigent in consequence of their having been useful to the Publick. Indeed, this has often been the case; and it also will be, unless some plan be formed to assist them in the publication of their works; and I have not the least doubt of the practicability of such a plan, and that it will not only be beneficial to Authors, but also to the Publick. I therefore trust, that the hints already given by your Correspondent will be more generally noticed through the medium of your useful Magazine.

Yours, &c. M. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Wakefield, Dec.* 10, 1808.

I HAVE constantly admired the zeal with which your Correspondent "An Architect" pursues his Examinations and Descriptions of our antient Buildings, and have lamented with him the innovations which are made in those admirable relicks of Antiquity by men calling themselves "Architects." King Edward's Chapel*, on Wakefield Bridge, of which he

* Though this Chapel is usually called King Edward IVth's Chapel, I am inclined to believe that both it and the antient part of the present Bridge (which "An Architect" says was built by Edw. IV.) existed previous to his reign; for I have in my possession a Deed, dated 27th September, 32 Hen. VI. charging an estate in Wakefield with the payment of 3s. in the following words: "reddendo inde annuatim *Cantariæ sive Capellæ beatæ Mariæ scituat. sup.*

speaks in such high and deserved terms of admiration, is, alas! a woeful instance of mutilation by these Pretenders to Architectural knowledge: He would wish, were he to see it again, that it yet remained a shop of an old cloaths-man, or a den of flax-dressers: it is now cleared of its former occupiers, and is used as a news-room; so far it is free from the pollution which he witnessed.—But it has been repaired:—*repaired!* yes, and in a truly *Gothic* style:—the beautiful Tracery of the Windows, rarely to be equalled, is totally demolished—not a wreck is left behind,—and its place is now supplied by plain cross-headed mullions, filled up with spruce modern sash-squares:—What *Goths* some of these modern Architects are!—But the Demon of Innovation was not to be appeased with even such a sacrifice as this:—some other offering in defiance of Taste was to be made:—The Front, that inimitable example of rich tracery and chaste ornament, presented itself to the Despoiler (I cannot offer such violence to the Science as to call him an Architect); and in order to give a finish, probably, as he thought, to the dilapidated Buttresses, he propped them up with short round pillars, four little short round laughable things all in a row! It is really too much for Common Sense to be so outraged: but I have no expectation of seeing a better knowledge of antient Architecture infused into the heads of many of our modern Architects, although they have before their eyes the very examples which they ought to follow. When this is the case, every admirer of our antient Buildings must tremble for their fate when they are to be repaired.

Yours, &c. ARCHÆUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Heralds' College, Jan.* 10,

IN compliance with the desires of two Correspondents, I herewith send a Table of Precedency, which will, I trust, rectify the inconveniences they complain of; and, as it can only be obtained by reference to works far more expensive than the Gentleman's Magazine, will be found generally acceptable to your numerous Readers.

The King.
Prince of Wales.
King's sons.
King's brothers.
King's uncles.
King's grandsons.
King's brothers' or sisters' sons.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Lord High Treasurer.
Lord President of the Privy Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord High Constable.
Earl Marshal.
Lord High Admiral.
Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.
Lord Chamberlain of ditto.
Dukes according to their patents.
Marquisses according to their patents.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls according to their patents.
Marquisses' eldest sons.
Dukes' younger sons.
Viscounts according to their patents.
Earls' eldest sons.
Marquisses' younger sons.
Bishop of London.
Bishop of Durham.
Bishop of Winchester.
Bishops according to their seniority of consecration.
Barons according to their patents.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Counsellors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Judges, and Barons of the degree of the Coife of the said Court, according to seniority.
Bannerets made by the King himself in person under the royal standard displayed in an army royal in open war, for the term of their lives and no longer.
Viscounts' younger sons.
Barons' younger sons.
Baronets.

Bannerets

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sup. Pontem Villæ de Wakefield tres Solidos Argenti ad tres Terminos; scilicet ad Festum Sancti Michaelis, Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, et Pentecostes, per equales portiones."—I should be glad to know how much higher its antiquity has been traced.

Bannerets not made by the King himself in person.
Knights of the Bath.
Knights Bachelors.
Eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garters' eldest sons.
Bannerets' eldest son.
Knights of the Baths' eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons.
Baronets' younger sons.
Esquires of the King's body.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.
Esquires by creation.
Esquires by office.
Younger sons of Knights of the Garter.
Younger sons of Bannerets of both kinds.
Younger sons of Knights of the Bath.
Younger sons of Knights Bachelors.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
Barristers at Law.
Clergymen.
Admirals of the Fleet.
Field Marshals.
Admirals.
Generals.
Vice-Admirals.
Lieutenant-Generals.
Rear-Admirals.
Major-Generals.
Commodores, and first Captains to Commander in chief.
Brigadier-Generals.
Captains three years post.
Colonels.
Other Post-Captains.
Lieutenant-Colonels.
Commanders.
Majors.
Lieutenants in the Navy.
Captains in the Army.
Physicians.

St. Bennet's Hill. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

AMONG the numerous publications of the day on the subject of hereditary distinctions, it is remarkable that there is not any work which treats of the Baronets of Ireland. In the idea that it might prove interesting to your Biographical Readers, I have been at some pains in collecting an authentic account of them; part of which account I send to you, and if it obtains insertion, I will, with much pleasure, transmit the remainder, and shall consider your attention a gratifying recompence for my labours.

The Order of Baronetage was instituted by King James I. *anno* 1611.

Sir Henry Tuite, bart. of the Sonagh, co. Westmeath, whose ancestor was created 1622, married Nov. 1784, Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Cobbe, esq. by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and sister to George late Marquis of Waterford, to William Beresford Archbishop of Tuam, and aunt to the present Marquis, to the Bishop of Kilmore, and to the Earl of Annesley. Sir Henry has issue a son.

Sir Walter Blake of Menlow, co. Galway (creation 1622), is of the elder branch of the Blakes; traditionally descended from Ap Lake, one of the Knights of King Arthur's round-table. His ancestor was one of the Knights who accompanied Earl Strongbow to Ireland in the reign of Henry II.; and, after various military achievements, seated himself at Menlow. From this house also descended the celebrated Admiral Blake; the present General Blake, conspicuous on the Continent; the Blakes of Ardfrey, ancestors of Lord Wallscourt; the Blakes of Langham in Suffolk, created baronets in 1772; and the Blakes of Twisel Castle in Durham, created baronets in 1774. Sir Walter is married, and is supposed to be heir presumptive to the Barony of Wallscourt, now borne by Joseph Blake, a minor.

Sir Robert Staples of Dunmore in Queen's County, married in 1776 the Hon. Jane Vesey, youngest daughter of John Lord Knapton, so created 1750, by Elizabeth eldest daughter of William Brownlow, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn. Lady Staples is sister to Thomas late Viscount De Vesci, so created 1776; to Elizabeth widow of Viscount Pery; to Anne Viscountess Northland; and is aunt to John present Viscount De Vesci, married, 1800, Miss Brownlow, daughter of the late Right-hon. William Brownlow, and sister to the present Countess of Darnley, Viscountess Palmerston, and to the late Mrs. Ford, widow of ——— Ford, esq. of Seaforde, Downshire, son of Matthew Ford, esq. by Miss Elizabeth Knox, sister

sister of Thomas present Viscount Northland, and nephew to Colonel Ford, who signalized himself with Lord Clive at Plassey, father of Sarah, married to Matthew Cassan of Sheffield, Queen's County, esq.—Sir Robert's issue is, Isabella-Elizabeth, Selina, and Anne; of which Isabella-Elizabeth married, June 26, 1794, Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esq. only son of Colonel Richard Fitz-Gerald of Mount Ophaley in Kildare, by his second wife, Miss Mercer, daughter and coheiress of ——— Mercer, esq. and sister of Alice, married *circiter* 1730, Stephen Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, Queen's County, by whom she had Matthew, who succeeded to the estate: Stephen, a barrister at law, married Sarah, only daughter of Charles Mears, esq. (formerly of Coleraine, son of Rev. John Mears, by Miss Jane Stuart of the Royal House of Stuart) and deceased at Bengal 1794, leaving Stephen Hyde. Colonel Fitz-Gerald, father of Gerald, son-in-law of Sir Robert Staples, bart. married firstly, the Honourable Margaret King, sole heiress of James last Lord Kingston, by whom he had an only daughter Caroline, who December 5, 1769, married her cousin, Robert late Earl of Kingston, by whom she had George present and third Earl, and Robert, created Viscount Lorton.

Sir Percy Gethin of Sligo (creation 1665) is son of Sir Richard by the Hon. Mary St. Lawrance, only daughter of William 26th Lord Howth (by Lucy daughter of General Georges) and sister of the first Earl, father of William present Earl, married Lady Mary Birmingham, daughter of Thomas Earl of Louth.

Sir Lawrence Parsons (creation 1677) is descended from Sir Lawrence the first Baronet, father of Richard the second Baronet, father of Sir Lawrence the third, who by his first wife was father of William, who succeeded, and was father of Lawrence the present and fifth. Sir Lawrence the third, by his second wife Ann Harman, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Harman, had Lawrence created in 1792 Baron of Oxmantown, with remainder to Sir Lawrence Parsons, bart. which Barony had been conferred by Charles II. on an elder branch of the family, but became extinct; his Lordship was farther advanced to the dignity of Viscount Oxmantown 1795, and in 1806 to the Earldom of Rosse. Having no male issue by his wife Jane daughter of Edward King first Earl of Kingston, the Barony of Oxmantown devolves to Sir Lawrence Parsons. The Earl's daughter, Lady Jane, is married to Robert King Viscount Lorton, brother of George present Earl of Kingston and son of Robert second Earl, by Caroline, daughter of Richard Fitz-Gerald, esq.; which Caroline is the present Countess Dowager of Kingston.

Sir Edward O'Brien (1686) descended from the illustrious Earls of Thomond, formerly Kings of Thomond, was born *circiter* 1726, and has issue several sons and daughters, whereof Anne married, 1758, Richard uncle to the present Viscount Cremorne, and brother of Thomas first Viscount; and of Frances, married Wyndham Quin, esq. of Adare, by whom she had the present Lord Adare. This Richard was son of Richard Dawson, esq. by Elizabeth daughter of John Vesey Archbishop of Tuam, descended from William de Vesey, by Isabel daughter of William Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II. by Rosamond daughter of Walford Lord Clifford. Richard, son-in law of Sir Edward O'Brien, was assassinated in 1782, leaving, 1. Richard, on whom the Barony of Cremorne is entailed. 2. Edward a colonel in the army. 3. Thomas-Vesey, in holy orders. 4. Lucius, in the Royal Navy. 5. Mary, married Wyndham Quin, esq. brother of Richard first and present Lord Adare.

Sir William Vigors Burdett (1723). The family of Burdett has been of long standing in the Midland counties of England, and three branches of which have had the honour of Baronetage conferred on them; the representatives of which are, Sir Francis Burdett of Foremark, Derbyshire, creation, 1619. Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett of Accomb, Yorkshire, creation, 1665; and the one of whom we are now treating, styled of Dunmore, co. Carlow, Ireland, married, 1769, Lady Henrietta O'Loghlin, widow of Terrence O'Loghlin, esq. and daughter of William O'Brien, third Earl of Inchiquin, sister of Henrietta, married Robert Sandford, esq. of Castlereagh, ancestor of Lord Mount Sandford, and sister to Mary wife

wife of the nineteenth Earl of Kildare.

Sir Nicholas Conway Coulthurst of Ardrum, Cork (1744), is the son of Sir John, by Lady Charlotte Fitz-Maurice, daughter of Thomas twenty-first Lord Kerry and first Earl, by Anne, only daughter of Sir William Petty, by Elizabeth Baroness of Shelburne, and sister of Henry first Earl of Shelburne.

Sir Marcus Somerville of Somerville, co. Meath (1748), is the eldest of the two sons of Sir James Somerville, bart. by Catherine, daughter of Sir Marcus Crofton, bart. so created 1759, formerly Marcus Lowther, esq. but changed his name to Crofton on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Edward fifth Baronet of the Croftons. The late Lady Somerville, formerly Catherine Crofton, was born 1754, and was sister of Sir Edward, who married Anne, created Baroness Crofton of Mote in Roscommon, the present Baroness.

Sir William Evans Ryves Morres of Kilcreen, Kerry (1758), is descended from the same ancestry with Viscount Mount Morres and Lord Frankfort. Sir John Morres of Knockagh, Tipperary, was father of Hervey; Hervey was father of Francis; Francis was father of Hervey and William. Hervey was the first Viscount Mount Morres, and William (who named Evans) was created a Baronet 1758, and was father of Sir Haydocke by his first wife, and by his second was father of the present Baronet, who succeeded his half-brother, he having died without male issue.

Sir James May of Mayfield, co. Waterford (1763), is married, and has issue a son, whose daughter married Aug. 8, 1795, George Augustus Chichester present Marquis of Donegall, by whom she has George Earl of Belfast, born 1797, and Edward, born 1799.

Sir John Blunden of Castle Blunden, Kilkenny (1766), is the son of Sir John Blunden, bart. by Miss Lucy Susannah Cuffe, daughter of John Cuffe, esq. by the daughter of James Hamilton, esq. of Downshire. Lady Blunden was sister to the first Earl of Dysart, and aunt to the present Earl, a minor, being born Feb. 1786. Sir John was married, but his lady died at Bath, 1807.

Sir John Parnell of Rathleague, near Maryborough, Queen's County, and of Avondale, Wicklow (1776), under a commission of insanity, succeeded his father, Sir John the first Baronet, in title, but not in estate; which latter devolved to Henry Parnell, esq. M. P. married to Lady Caroline Dawson, sister of John Earl of Portarlington, and daughter of the late Earl by Lady Caroline Stuart, fifth daughter of John third Earl of Bute, and sister to the Archbishop of Armagh, the Countess Dowager of Lonsdale, the Countess Macartney, and the late Duchess of Northumberland. The late Baronet was a privy-counsellor of Ireland; his only daughter is married to —— Evans, esq.

Sir John Freke of Castle Freke, Cork (1768), succeeded Sir Ralph the late Baronet, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Meade, bart. grandfather of the first Earl of Clanwilliam, who by Theodosia, sole daughter and heir of Robert Hawkins M'Gill, esq. (descended from the Viscount Oxenford of Scotland) had the present Earl of Clanwilliam. This Elizabeth Lady Freke married secondly James fourth Lord Kingston, and had issue, Margaret, heiress to the Kingston estates, who married Richard Fitz-Gerald, esq. of Mount Offaly in Kildare (descended from the antient Earls of Kildare), and had Caroline, married to Robert second Earl of Kingston, and was mother of the present Earl. The present Sir John Freke married, Jan. 25, 1788, Lady Catherine Charlotte Gore, sister of the Marchioness of Abercorn, and daughter of Arthur Saunders Gore Earl of Arran.

Sir Michael Cromie of Staamine, co. Kildare (1776), married Lady Gertrude Lambert, daughter of the fifth Earl of Cavan, who dying 1772, was succeeded by Richard son of the Hon. Henry Lambert, son of the third Earl; who married, firstly, his first cousin Sophia, heiress of the Hon. Oliver Lambert, by Frances natural daughter of John fourth Earl of Mulgrave, and first Duke of Buckinghamshire, whose title became extinct 1736, in the last Duke; Joseph Sheffield, esq. having previously deceased,

ceased, to whom and his heirs male it would have devolved, he being descended from the Earls of Mulgrave; but he left only a daughter, Elizabeth, who, after his death, went to Ireland, and there married.

Sir Thomas French of Castle French, Galway (1779), is the son and heir of Sir Charles French, bart. and the Baroness French. This antient family is of English origin, and has long been seated in Galway. Sir Charles was created a Baronet by his present Majesty in 1779; and the dignity of Baroness French was conferred Feb. 1728, on Dame Rose French, with remainder to her issue male by Sir Charles French, deceased.

Sir George Fitz-Gerald Hill of Londonderry (1779), is the eldest son of Sir Hugh, by Jane sister of George de la Poer Beresford present Bishop of Kilmore, and daughter of the Hon. John Beresford (by Anne Constantia Ligondes, a French lady of family), son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and brother to the late Marquis of Waterford and the present Archbishop of Tuam, also uncle to the present Marquis of Waterford.

Sir Frederick Flood of Newton Ormond, Kilkenny (1780), married Lady Juliana Annesley, sister of Arthur present Earl of Mount-Norris, and daughter of Richard late Earl of Anglesey, by Miss Juliana Donovan. In consequence of the *supposed* illegality of that lady's marriage, the English honours of Earl of Anglesey and Baron Annesley of Newport Pagnel, were disallowed; though the Parliament of Ireland substantiated the fact of the marriage.

Sir Thomas Gleadowe Newcomen of Carrieglass, co. Longford, and of Dublin (1781), succeeded his father Sir William Gleadowe, who added Newcomen to his name in consequence of his marriage with Charlotte Viscountess Newcomen, by whom he had the present Baronet, a banker in Dublin, and late Knight of the Shire for Longford, and four daughters, *viz.* Jane, Teresa married Sir Charles Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, Charlotte, and Catherine.

Sir Richard Musgrave of Turin, county Waterford (1782), married the Hon. Deborah Cavendish daughter of the late Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. by the Baroness Waterpark in her own right. Lady Musgrave is sister to Sarah wife of Arthur Annesley present Earl of Mount-Norris, and elder sister of Anne wife of Lord Kilmaine, descended from Sir Anthony Browne Viscount Montague, to whose title he is the supposed claimant.

Sir Robert Warren of Warren Court, Corkshire (1784), is married, and has issue, Augustus married Miss Mary Bernard sister of Francis Earl of Bandon, and of Charlotte wife of the present Viscount Doneraile, and of Rose wife of the late Lord Riversdale, by whom she had the present and second Lord, married, 1799, Charlotte Theodosia St. Leger sister of Hayes Viscount Doneraile.

Sir Joseph Hoare of Annabella, co. Cork (1784). The antient family of Hoare has had the honour of Baronetage on more than one branch. The other representative is Sir Richard Colt Hoare of Stourhead House, Wilts. Sir Joseph succeeded his father the first and late Baronet, and is married to Harriet O'Brien fifth daughter of the Hon. James O'Brien, and sister to Murrough late Marquis of Thomond, unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse. Lady Hoare is niece to Lady Henrietta O'Loghlin now wife of Sir William Vigors Burdett, bart. and also niece to Henrietta married to Robert Sandford, ancestor of Lord Mount-Sandford.

Sir John Craven Carden of Templemere, Tipperary (1787), succeeded his father Sir John the late Baronet, who married the Hon. Mary Pomeroy youngest daughter of Arthur first, and sister to Henry second and present Viscount Harburton. Sir John Craven Carden married Maria Frances Westenra of Lord Rossmore's family, and has issue.

Sir Richard Thomas Foster of Tullaghan, co. Monaghan (1794). The family of Foster is of antient English lineage, and is at present one of the most flourishing families in Ireland. Sir Richard is married to Miss Howse daughter of the late ——— Howse, esq. of an antient and respectable family, and sister to the late Rev. John Howse of Wicklow, who married Miss Alicia Cassan only surviving daughter of S. Cassan, esq. of the Queen's County, and has issue several sons in the Royal Navy.

Sir

Sir Thomas's sister married the above-mentioned Rev. Mr. Howse's brother, son of the before-named —— Howse, esq. who married secondly, Mrs. Dixon widow of Dean Dixon, and mother by him of the late Dr. Dixon Bishop of Down, and of Margaret married to Captain Holmes cousin of the late Lord Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, whose titles became extinct at his death.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS A.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. James Hall, in your last number, p. 14, deserves great credit as a Metaphysician. As a Grammarian, he cannot, I fear, be totally acquitted of the charge of a want of candour and of accuracy.

He ought to be reminded that the Eton Grammar professes to give rules to young beginners, not to reasoners and men of learning. The elements of grammar must be adapted to the capacities of children, whose faculties will not comprehend systems of generalization. On this ground, the Eton Grammar, which is really an abridgment of Lily's, has been framed with a view to facilitate that most important of all exercises, parsing.

When I was at school, with the text of the Eton, I was frequently referred to Dr. Valpy's Grammar, where the rule respecting impersonals is thus explained, p. 80: "Every nominative must have a verb, and every verb a nominative, expressed or understood, &c. Hence no impersonal is without a nominative. In the sentence, *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*, Hor. *adire Corinthum* is the nominative to *contingit*, &c.

This is mentioned to prove that Mr. Hall's general accusation is susceptible of qualification.

Of his inaccuracy an instance or two may be produced. It will be difficult for him to refer to the original of his quotation, *juvat mihi ire sub umbras*. In good Latinity *juvat* is followed by an accusative. We find, in the fourth Æneid, *sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras*; i. e. *mori*. He is more correct in the phrase, *licet mihi exire*; but he would have been more accurate in saying that *exire* is the nominative to *licet mihi*, than *exire mihi* to *licet*.

These small inaccuracies, however, do not detract from the merit of Mr. Hall's observations on the *rationale* of Grammar. But I must repeat, that an elementary book cannot be expected to contain these metaphysical distinctions. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Strand, Feb. 3.*

MR. John Sidney Hawkins, in the animadversions he has made in your last number, p. 5, on the *seventh* edition of Walton's Complete Angler, which I have lately published, has stated some circumstances so incorrectly, and drawn such unfair conclusions from them, that I feel myself under the necessity of troubling you with a few remarks on his letter.

I. The manner in which Mr. H. speaks of his name being inserted in the frontispiece, and the observations by which the mention of this circumstance is followed, are calculated to convey to the reader a wrong idea of the intention with which it was introduced; which was merely to acknowledge his politeness in lending the print, and by no means to insinuate that he took any part in the conduct of the publication. This will be evident to any candid reader, from the words I have used, which are as follow: "*The autograph* [*see p. 68*] *is in the possession of J. S. Hawkins, esq. who obligingly allowed it to be copied.*" If I had entertained any design to avail myself of Mr. Hawkins's civility as a sanction to the publication, I should certainly have done it in a distinct and obvious manner; especially as, when I waited on Mr. H. to obtain *Mr. Cotton's* autograph, he lent me the print with Walton's autograph for the express purpose of its being copied on the frontispiece; and that without intimating any dissatisfaction at my intention of re-publishing the work. Indeed I did not imagine the use of his name in such a way would be of any advantage; as in the *sixth* edition, he informs his readers, that the subject is one with which he is "*wholly unacquainted.*"

II. As to the remark of my Editor respecting the note on Antony and Cleopatra, my having canceled the leaf on which it was contained, in compliance with Mr. Hawkins's wish, might have precluded any observations on that head. What merit is due to Mr. H.'s distinction between

the

the meaner sort of recreation, and *the recreation of the meaner sort of people*, the publick will judge. I confess it appears to me very immaterial*.

III. Mr. Hawkins attempts to depreciate the importance of Mr. Wale's drawings; but, as he has not seen them, he cannot be a *competent* judge of their merit; and it is material here to state, that I cannot help considering the true occasion of Mr. Hawkins's letter in your last, was the disappointment of his own wish to purchase these drawings. For about the 4th of October he called on me for that purpose. I told him, they were not mine; that, if they were to be sold, I was anxious to buy them, but that if the owner asked more than I chose to give, he should have the next offer. I think he made no reply; but the impression I had at his departure was, that he went away displeased; but without even then making any objection to the publication of the work. About three days afterwards [Oct. 7] he sent a note, requiring his print to be *immediately* returned; which it was the next morning, accompanied with an impression of the frontispiece, and a note from me, expressing my regret at the unfinished state in which it yet was; although his print had been kept a week after the autograph was copied, as I wished to accompany it with a perfect impression. The Portrait most unfinished was unfortunately that of Sir John Hawkins; but was afterwards completed, and is now before the publick, who will judge of its fidelity to the original, which Mr. H. himself informed me was the best likeness extant of his father. Mr. H. is not unacquainted with my desire to do justice to his father's portrait.

IV. But far more irrelevant and futile is his threat of a prosecution if I should attempt the publication of his edition of *Ignoramus*, which I never entertained an idea of doing; having only taken up the book, without moving from my seat, while I was waiting in his room. I was indeed somewhat interested with its contents, and therefore requested permission to continue reading it while he searched for the print. But I cannot help expressing my surprise that Mr. H. should so far suffer himself to be led away by misapprehension, as thus to magnify a trivial incident, and to throw out insinuations which have no foundation; and this with a degree of warmth for which I am not conscious of having given, or having wished to give, any real occasion.

For what purpose Mr. H. made his memoranda of an unreserved conversation, and of every trifling circumstance attending it, is best known to himself.

V. Mr. Hawkins seems to question the truth of my possessing another autograph of Walton; whereas it is manifest from his own narrative, and from the letter by which I was introduced to him, that the object for which I waited on him was to obtain the autograph of *Cotton*; and that I did not ask to borrow Walton's until he stated that it had, in addition to the abbreviated name which mine also has, the words "*for my Cousin Roe*," alluded to in the preceding editions, and in my edition, page 68.

VI. As to Mr. H.'s censure for having changed the mark of reference to the supplementary notes of Sir John Hawkins, when these notes run "under the following chapter to which they have no relation;" I beg leave to ask, if it was ingenuous in Mr. H. to suppress the cogent reasons my

* The passage stood thus: Walton says, "He that reads Plutarch, shall find that Angling was not contemptible in the days of Mark Antony and Cleopatra; and that they, in the midst of their wonderful glory, used Angling as a principal recreation." On this passage Sir John makes the following remarks: "I must here so far differ from my author, as to say, that if Angling was not contemptible in the days of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, that illustrious prostitute endeavoured to make it so." The passage from Plutarch is then recited; after which Sir John proceeds: "The story here told affords matter of serious reflection. Behold here two persons of the highest rank, who had exhausted all the sources of delight; their appetites palled, and every gratification rendered tasteless; stooping to partake of *the recreations of the meaner sort*; and, of tyrants and persecutors of their fellow-creatures, to become the deceivers of silly fish and of each other." On these remarks, my Editor had placed this note on the side of the page: "*Surely Mr. Walton would resent this part of Sir John's reflection, so contrary to Dame Juliana Barnes' idea of the dignity of the art.*"

Editor

Editor has assigned (p. 200) for so doing, and to affirm that this change was made "for the purpose of giving room for what the present Editor chose to insert;" whereas the present Editor has not in either of these places inserted a single remark.

VII. The Portraits of the Fish will be justly appreciated by the publick; but, from the opinion of many competent judges, I feel authorised to assert, that they exhibit the peculiar "traits of character" more correctly than has before been done.

VIII. As to the infringement of copy-right, the publick are well acquainted that it was universally understood Messrs. Rivingtons had declined publishing the work again; and I gathered from what Mr. H. himself said, that Messrs. R. objected to print it again because they thought the sale would not pay the expence of re-engraving the plates. But on this head I may appeal to the lovers of Walton and of Angling, and ask if they would have remained satisfied with the *sixth* edition? And it was on this account, as I am credibly informed, two other editions were contemplated by gentlemen of the highest respectability.

IX. The hand of Walton is correctly copied; and therefore the engraver is no more to be censured, than an artist who engraves the picture of the Last Supper by Leonardo de Vinci would be, for copying the singular impropriety which has been remarked in the hand of St. John.

X. Either Messrs. Rivingtons are under a mistake concerning my application to Mr. Donovan, or Mr. H. has misunderstood them. When I applied to Mr. D. the Fishes were engraved, and I only applied to *purchase* fifty *impressions* of fresh-water fish from his elegant work on British Fishes, taken off on quarto paper, and coloured by him; with which I intended to adorn a splendid edition of the Complete Angler that I had caused to be printed, of the size, and in manner, of Daniel's Rural Sports.

Mr. Hawkins states that the whole of the defects (as he is pleased to call them) "were detected by himself without the assistance of any one else;" perhaps, had he asked the advice of *any one else*, his animadversions would never have appeared, nor would he have brought criticisms before the publick, which, however nugatory, are calculated to injure a person from whom he has not received the smallest provocation.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL BAGSTER.

*** *The Grass, called* FIORIN, *having lately engaged much of the attention of the Agriculturists of Ireland, we take an early opportunity of laying before our Readers an* EPITOME *of its very extraordinary habits, uses, and properties, from a short paper lately printed in that Country, to which the following Letter, addressed by the Rev. Dr.* RICHARDSON *to Mr.* MALONE *(with a copy of which we have been favoured by that gentleman), may prove a proper introduction:*

DEAR SIR,

YOU wish to know if it be your old Academic Friend who is holding out to the world so strange a paradox, as that *Christmas* is a better season for hay-making than *July*; and who is inviting the farmers of his own country to follow his example, and to defer mowing until *November*, *December*, and *January*; assuring them, that if they do so, their hay will be of superior *quality*, much more in *quantity*, and effectually secured from injury by severe weather, to which it is sometimes exposed when mowed in *summer*: and if I be the person, you ask me how I came to engage in a pursuit so different from the literary ones in which you left me.

I reply, that when I retired from College and settled in the country, I became fond of Agriculture; and, not content with simple *practice*, I was led by the force of old habits to study theory also, and of course to make myself acquainted with the *Natural History* of the different vegetables I was cultivating.

The Grass Department seemed to me, of all others, the least understood, and the most injudiciously managed under the direction of Agricultural Book-makers.

I therefore determined to make *Grass* my particular object, and to study the Natural History of all those which had been deemed valuable; limiting my attentions to their *Habits*, *Properties*, and *Uses*; which, in my opinion, ought to constitute the primary

primary object of the Agriculturist.

With this view I made small plots in my garden, of every species reputed valuable; each of these, when they promised tolerably well, were removed to more extended areas in my farm; and I thus proceeded from theory to practice.

While thus employed, I heard a grass boasted of, called by the IRISH FIORIN or FYORLEN. I immediately procured roots of it, and paid this grass the same attention I had given to the others.

The extraordinary qualities of the FIORIN soon began to burst upon me; and when they seemed entitled to attention, I gave them to the publick; first in the Transactions of your Board of Agriculture; and then, when I discovered new ones, I published these in the Transactions of the Belfast Literary Society; and when they still accumulated, I printed desultory small pamphlets or single sheets, that I distributed among my friends, but which were never otherwise published.

One of these, the annexed *Epitome*, has reached you; and you wish to have it printed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, to promote the cultivation of this extraordinary Grass on your side of the water.

As public utility is the common object with us both, I chearfully consent. W. R.

EPITOME OF THE HABITS, PROPERTIES, AND USES OF FIORIN GRASS.

HABITS. Fiorin thrives in all climates, from Iceland to Indostan. It thrives (and I believe equally) in all elevations, the top of the mountain, and the bottom of the valley; equally in all soils, wet and dry, the mire of the morass, the shallow summit of the gravelly hill, and the *pave* of a shut-up turnpike road, never covered with soil. Fiorin appears to thrive the better, the greater the hardships to which it is exposed, because the efforts of its competitors are thereby weakened.

PROPERTIES. The propagation of Fiorin is easy, as its strings or roots may be put down any day in the year, with a certainty of growing. A piece of ground can be laid down with Fiorin grass more cheaply than with any other; for ten men, properly arranged, will plant out an English acre (if prepared) in one day. Fiorin advances into profit much more rapidly than any other grass; for if laid down early in April, it will produce in that same year a valuable crop either of hay or green food. Fiorin may be propagated by sowing its pure hay from the rick or loft, and most slightly sprinkling it with soil. This power of vegetation continues in vigour above four months. Fiorin grass may be mowed and made into hay any month in the year that has the letter R in it. Fiorin hay is saved in the months of November, December, and January, with less labour and greater security from injury by weather than other hay in July. Fiorin grass mowed October 15, after sustaining 16 days of the wettest weather remembered, was put into a rick on November 7th; there it remained perfectly sound, until completely eaten up by sheep early in January. Fiorin hay is superior to that of any other grass in quality, and most decidedly preferred by horses, cows, and sheep. The produce from a Fiorin meadow is far greater than the crop of any other grass: a portion of ground laid down with Fiorin late in August 1806, twice mowed in 1807, and not manured, produced six tons the English acre in 1808; and a portion laid down November 15, 1806, once mowed in 1807, and tolerably manured, produced in 1808, seven tons, four hundred, one quarter and eight pounds, the English acre. The hay of both parcels when weighed was dry and rattling; and that it was in a fair merchantable state between man and man, proved upon oath before the Earl of Gosford, by the person who weighed it in the presence of the owner, and other credible witnesses; his Lordship also examined the hay not long after it was weighed, and found it in excellent order.

USES. Fiorin will produce a valuable crop of hay to the farmer, be the description of the ground what it may. He will thus be enabled to apply his best ground to grain crops, as his very worst will supply him with choicest hay. Fiorin will also afford him an abundant stock of green food from November to May, superior in quality to any other, and more accessible in winter. This green food he will find highly valuable for his milch cows, as by it the milk is improved in richness and flavour, and greatly increased in quantity. The ground occupied by our young plantations (hitherto useless) may be made as profitable as any other, by planting it with Fiorin, and careful weeding; for this grass thrives well among trees, and until they close overhead, will give great crops. The first of these positions I have from respectable authority; for the truth of all the others I am responsible. Such of them as can be exhibited or proved on the spot, may be verified at Clonfecle [in the county of Armagh], where, until April 1st, hay will be left standing in the field; and part of the meadow will remain uncut.

Jan. 26, 1809. W. RICHARDSON.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

AS experience has proved that the following Recipe has in nine cases out of ten proved efficacious in preventing returns of Epileptic Fits, particularly when the patients have been young, I flatter myself that by taking care in the preparation of it, and by persevering in the use of it (without being discouraged by one or two fits occurring during the administration of it), that the young lady mentioned vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144, may be restored to perfect health; and I pray that God's blessing may attend it.

Powder to cure Epileptic Fits.

In the months of April or May, and when the flowers are quite free from rain or dew, gather several bushels of the *Cardamine*, or common Lady's-smock; which happily is a plant that may be found growing in abundance in the low parts of every county in England, and is one that is not liable to be mistaken for any other. Let the children employed to gather these flowers be instructed to bring in each head of them with about an inch and a half of its main stalk attached to it; as to much of the stalk (and no more of it) is useable. After the flowers are well dried *in the shade*, on old newspapers, put them into your oven (when you think it sufficiently cold, after the bread is drawn), placed on tin plates; and this is the nice part of the receipt, and should be well attended to. The intention is to make the flowers and bits of stalks attached to them, *crisp*; so as to bear pounding in a mortar to a very fine powder, without beating or drying them more than is necessary to effect that purpose. The rule is, when taken out of the oven, the *purple* appearance of the flowers should be very visible when pounded; and therefore the safest way is to pound a little, to see if done sufficiently, and if not, to put it again into the oven next baking-time; for, as the efficacy of these powders depends on their not being *too much* dried, it is better to repeat the putting them into the oven several times, than to over-do it at first. When pounded, sift the powder through muslin, and put it into clean dry bottles, well corked-down, and the tops covered with leather. The dose is thirty grains for a grown person, and twenty-five grains for a boy or a girl. Two doses must be taken every day; viz. one between breakfast and dinner, and another going to bed, unless a fit prevents it, in which case it must not be given until two hours after the fit. The powder may be mixed in tea or water, and requires no confinement. In measuring out the doses, mind to give good weight, and weigh out a dozen doses at a time. Continue using until a cure is effected, or until the cure becomes totally hopeless.

A VILLAGER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

I EAGERLY embrace the opportunity you afford me, of contributing my mite towards the alleviation of a fellow-creature's sufferings. I observe in your last volume, p. 1144, the case of a young girl who is afflicted with Epileptic Fits, the dreadful effects of which, none but those who have experienced them can form an adequate conception. I laboured under this calamity for three years, therefore speak experimentally, which circumstance may perhaps give weight to my earnest entreaty that my fellow-sufferer will not disregard the simple remedy I am going to propose, as too trifling to be of service. This was my idea, and it was more for the sake of satisfying my affectionate friends, than with the least hope myself of receiving benefit, that I tried it. The advice of the most eminent of the Faculty proved fruitless; operations, the repetition of which would make you shudder, I submitted to. My disorder still increased, my reason was much impaired, and my sufferings greatly augmented, by the repeated experiments tried for my relief, which at last my friends seeing no probability of obtaining, they resolved I should be tormented no more in this life, but with patient submission wait the event of the unerring will of the Almighty. Lodgings were taken for me a few miles from town at a farm-house, where it happened that one of the farmer's daughters (who was in the last stage of a consumption) was attended by a medical gentleman whom I had met some time before. He knew of my affliction, and requested to advise a remedy which, should it not answer our wishes, would not in the least

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add to my distress: this was nothing more than two ounces of glauber salts dissolved in a quart of boiling water; when cold, a tea-cup full to be taken every other morning, fasting. This is now nearly two years since. I have persevered, and, through mercy, I look upon it as the means of my recovery. It had not, of course, an immediate effect, the disorder was too deeply rooted; but, as I said before, I persevered, and for more than a year and half past, I have not had the slightest symptom of a return. What can I say more to recommend the trial of it? My faculties are perfectly revived, and I am restored to the enjoyment of every comfort this world can afford. I trust you will think this worthy insertion in your Magazine, and shall only subjoin my sincere wishes that it may be equally efficacious to the poor sufferer as to myself.

Yours, &c. E. B.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 10.

WISHING to do all in my power to relieve the distresses of my fellow-creatures, I send you a remedy I have been assured from very good authority has frequently cured that terrible disorder, Epileptic Fits. It is half a dram of powdered ginger, to be taken three times a day, in conserve of hips of treacle. As it is a very simple and cheap remedy, I think it well worth the trial of the unfortunate young lady whose fits are mentioned in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144. Should she try it, and should it succeed, I shall be most happy to see the cure announced.

Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 11.

I OBSERVE in p. 1144, a Letter requesting to know what would be a remedy in the case of Epileptic Fits. I have a son now eleven years old, who was grievously afflicted in that way for a considerable time, and all that regular medical advice could do availed nothing; but, by the advice of a neighbour, we tried the following easy matter, *viz.* one tea-spoonful of the Juice of Rue or Herbigress, given every morning about half an hour before breakfast; and in about six weeks he was completely cured, and hath had no return: it is now nearly two years ago.

Yours, &c. C.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 24.

OBSERVING in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144, a desire of A. Langham for a remedy for Fits, I will beg of you to inform him, a Mole, perfect as it is taken, and dried in an oven or by a fire, and made into a fine powder, and a tea-spoon filled with it put into a glass of white wine, and taken the first thing every morning, is very likely to effect a cure. If one Mole will not do, a second or a third is advised to be taken. This recipe was found in a book of the late Dr. James. T. S.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 19.

IT appears at last that the Addison Monument is to be set up directly below that of the immortal Handel, in the South Transept of the Abbey Church, as a horde has been affixed on the spot for the workmen to set about their labour therein. Now, as the attitudes of the statues of Handel and Addison are rather of a similar nature, their dress almost one and the same, will not that of the latter personage interfere with the former, which will actually have the effect of standing upon the head of the new effort of sculpture—to say nothing in the way of comparison about the abilities of Roubiliac or Westmacott?

Had the setters-up gone but to the next or centre cluster of columns of the Transept, no rivalship would have been manifested; but a centrical situation, and a full and unimpeded glow of light obtained. This idea may be corrected, to be sure, in this way—"Some people will never be satisfied!"

A True Englishman.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 27.

THE following copy of an original letter from Queen Elizabeth to Heaton, Bishop of Ely, is taken from the Register of Ely.

"Proud Prelate,

"I Understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfill your engagement, by ——— I will immediately unfrock you.

"Yours, as you demean yourself,

"Elizabeth."

Heaton, it seems, had promised the Queen to exchange some part of the lands belonging to the See for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter. S. L.

2. *A Tour in France, 1802. Printed* 1808.

WHO performed this Tour, or who wrote it*, we know not; nor why six years have elapsed before the Tourists thought proper to publish. From the general tenor of their observations we are inclined to think that they were young travellers, and consequently easily affected by small matters. We do not mean, however, that they are sparing in useful information, or at least in that which is amusing. On some occasions their researches were pretty close. They tell us, p. 2, that the dress of the women-peasants "is a petticoat of one stuff, and a very short jacket of another—they seem neat in their dress, and *particularly clean* about the *head*." Our Authors are enraptured with the low price of provisions; and we are told that "*English* beer, brewed *there*, is every where to be had cheaper than in England." Sales by auction exhibit rare penny-worths. "A pair of bellows, without a nosel, sold for three half-pence; and a flannel petticoat, with very little of the original in it, sold for two-pence-halfpenny!" The prompter of the theatre at Calais is a *woman*; a circumstance which we believe has escaped the attention of former travellers, but which we recommend to that of our managers. As our Travellers advance into the interior, they encounter the well-known difficulties, bad and expensive inns, dirty rooms, extortion of all kinds, &c. In point of cleanliness the French are very consistent, no kind of improvement having been introduced since our ingenious countryman Hogarth said that their houses "were gilt and b——t."

Our Travellers adopt the vulgar superiority of the Library at Paris over that of the British Museum, from "its being open at all times, and every part accessible to respectable people, to pass what time they please there, without expence or trouble." Travellers would not be the worse for knowing a little of their own country.

The following short account of the Gobelin tapestry is more interesting:

"I shall next make a few observations on their manufactures; and first of the celebrated Gobelin tapestry, a work of art, which is justly the wonder and admiration of Europe. I was anxious to know the mode of manufacturing it, and spent some hours there examining it. It is worked in looms both horizontal and perpendicular, but more of the latter than the former. It is done on the wrong side, and by a kind of rule which renders the execution not a work of genius, but a mere mechanical method by measure; a warp is provided of very strong, even, brown thread; and the woof is formed of the finest-coloured worsteds, wove in with very fine small shuttles. The picture they are to copy is placed before them, and the colours of the worsted sorted exactly to the different colours in the picture; the space that each colour occupies is very exactly measured by rulers, so minute that inches are divided into hairs-breadths; these colours are wove into the warp, exactly corresponding with the picture, with respect to space and shade; and if the measure and colour are correct to minuteness, no error in the work can occur; and the artificer never finds it necessary to look on the right side of his work, and perhaps never does, till the work is finished. The picture, when complete, will be the exact copy of the original, equalling it in expression, and exceeding it in richness of colour. The work is very simple, and easily learned, but tedious beyond belief; the worsteds are as fine as a hair; and so many motions of the shuttle are required for the least possible effect, that it accounts for the great expence of this curious work: sufficient for the back and seat of a chair will cost from 3 to 500*l.*; and a single pannel, as part of the hanging of a room, will amount to from 1 to 2000*l.*; but then it must be remembered that this pannel will cost one man the labour of 15 years, besides materials, and other expences. About 190 people are now employed at this work; and there are gradations of business for all sorts and sizes: the young beginners sort and wind worsted; those a little advanced in the art weave the ground-work of the pieces; and the experienced workmen take the figures, faces, and more important objects. The wages of the best workmen are 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* day; of the young beginners 6*d.* The Government supports the whole expence; and indeed, at present, only Government can purchase the product; none but a princely fortune can purchase so expensive an article."

Of the stereotype invention our Traveller knows but little when he states, as one of its advantages, that, "in

* From an anecdote in p. 39 it would appear to be the production of a Lady.

"in the course of *a few editions*, any book may be rendered *perfectly correct*." An account of the Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a very considerable space in this pamphlet; and, although not quite new, can never be uninteresting. With the following, which appears to be new, we shall conclude our notice of this rambling, desultory work:

"The wife of an Irish Nobleman, who had resided some years in France in embarrassed circumstances, was induced to part with her diamonds on understanding that Madame Buonaparte wished to purchase them: previous to offering them to her, she sent them to a lapidary to value, which valuation, signed by him, was sent to the Thuilleries, requesting either that the money for them might be sent by the messenger, or the jewels returned. The messenger, however, was dismissed empty-handed, without either money or jewels. A few days after, the lady dispatched the same messenger again, with the same request; and was again told there was no answer. Various other means were tried to procure Madame's attention to settling this account; but all in vain: Madame would not acknowledge the receipt of the jewels, or that any such debt existed. The lady, after two years' suspence, was advised by a friend to put a memorial on the subject into the hands of the First Consul, and to find an opportunity of delivering it personally. She contrived to place herself in the track through which he was to pass on the day of the grand parade; and put into his hands a paper, stating the circumstances. The next morning the Consul's aide-de-camp waited on the lady with the money, making many apologies for a transaction of which, on his wife's account, he was extremely ashamed; and the account farther stated was, that Madame Buonaparte, in addition to her jewels, got a handsome trimming. It is a pity that the Consul is not as ready to repair his own acts of injustice as his wife's. His passion and violence furnished us with many curious anecdotes, and Madame's fine Seve china was sometimes the victim of some political or domestic vexation. We were told that on the evening the news of the Emperor Paul's death arrived, who was his dear friend and ally, Madame Buonaparte had an assembly, which the Consul honoured with his presence: he was unfortunately sitting with his feet under a table of very fine Seve china, when the dispatches were put into his hands, announcing this event, which proved such a check at that time to his schemes of ambition and plunder. The agitation of the moment overcame all idea of dignity and decorum; he threw up his feet, overturned the table, threw a dish of coffee out of his hand into the fire, dashed down a pair of wax-candles that stood in his way, and flew out of the room in a state bordering on insanity. Such is the great man at whom half Europe has trembled, and whom England alone has set at defiance!"

22. *A Discourse, by* Thomas Falconer, *M.A. of* Corpus Christi *College, preached before the University of* Oxford, November 5, 1808. Oxford *printed; for* Cook, &c. *4to.*

AN excellent political treatise, on a subject and on a day when Politicks are generally considered to be allowable from the pulpit; text, Dan. ii. 21, *He removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings.* Some historical notes are subjoined; which, the Author anticipates, "will to many Readers appear tedious; and, by those who hold the opinions of Dr. Milner, will be thought to be sufficiently brief." We think them judicious and satisfactory.

23. *The History of* Cleveland, *in the North Riding of the County of* York; *comprehending an historical and descriptive View of the antient and present State of each Parish within the Wapontake of* Langbargh; *the Soil, Produce, and Natural Curiosities; with the Origin and Genealogy of the principal Families within the District. By the Rev.* John Graves. *4to.* 486 *pp. With an Appendix.* 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Christopher *and* Jennett, Stockton. Vernor and Co. London.

IT is some time since the Prospectus of a *History of Yorkshire*, by Dr. Townson, was printed and given to the Publick; and some progress, we believe, was made by the Author in collecting and arranging materials for the work: but this being an almost Herculean undertaking, and not supported by a subscription in any degree adequate to the expence of so large a work, the intended publication has been given up. After this unsuccessful attempt by Dr. Townson, we must not expect hastily to meet with an Author bold enough to undertake *at once* the History of this opulent and extensive County; and we leave it to the consideration of those (if any) who may have such a project hereafter in contemplation, whether all the leading and most interesting subjects that enter into the composition of County Histories in general might not be more easily collected,

lected, and more luminously arranged, by a judicious division of the several Ridings of the County into smaller Districts, so that the detached History of each District might be comprised in a separate volume, and published at different intervals*. We recommend this mode of illustrating the History and Antiquities of Yorkshire, from a conviction that the design cannot otherwise be so effectually executed; and of which we have no unfavourable specimen in the plan that has been adopted by Mr. Graves, in his History of Cleveland; which, though not a faultless performance, has nevertheless considerable claims to the attention of the Publick.

Cleveland, which hath not only given name to one of the three archdeaconries into which the county is divided, but also the title of Earl to the family of Wentworth, and of Duke to the natural issue of King Charles II. both of which are now extinct, is a district "situated in the Northern extremity of Yorkshire, and constitutes no inconsiderable part of the North Riding of that county. Its greatest extent, from East to West, is nearly 40 miles, and about 18 miles broad; and is bounded on the East, North, and North-east, by the German Ocean; on the West by Allertonshire; and on the North-west by the river Tees, which divides it from the county of Durham; while the Southern limits of the district are shut in by the wapontakes of Birdforth, Rydale, and Whitby Strand." These limits are afterwards more particularly defined; and the subject illustrated by an accurate Map of the District, copied, by consent of the Proprietor, from the last corrected edition of Jeffery's large Map of Yorkshire.

Of the population, and general character of its inhabitants, it is remarked that "Cleveland, being chiefly an agricultural district, and as little connected, perhaps, with manufactures as any part of the kingdom of equal extent, its population, as might be expected, is by no means large. From the Returns made to Government in the year 1801, according to Act of Parliament, the total number of inhabitants was 26,858; and, considering that the property within the district is stationary in its nature, no material alteration, in point of number, is, since that time, likely to have taken place." To these observations the following is added in a note: "The manufacture of coarse linens, which is the principal one within the district, has, in its present state, been so far from proving prejudicial, either to the health or morals of the individuals concerned in it, that it may fairly be considered not only as the cause of an increase of population, but also prove advantageous to the state of agriculture, by increasing the profits of some of the lower classes, and, consequently, advancing the value of the produce of the land."

In respect to the general character of the inhabitants, the farmers are represented as forming "a very respectable class of society;" and the lower and labouring classes as being generally "sober and orderly in their conduct, decent in their demeanour and appearance, and deserving of every indulgence from their superiors that may render their situation comfortable and easy."

Our narrowly-confined limits will not permit us to enter into a minute detail of the contents of this volume. We may, however, remark, that, in the Parochial Topography, the Author has displayed considerable activity of research and judgment in selection; and although, in so great a diversity of subjects, some are unavoidably dry and uninteresting, there are, at the same time, many that will be found equally curious and useful.

Among the natural curiosities of Cleveland the description of the alum-works, and of the curious petrifactions found in the strata of the alum-rocks, is worthy of particular attention; from which we could make some pleasing extracts; but must refer the Reader to the work itself, contenting ourselves with remarking, that "this mineral was first discovered at Guisbrough, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the learned Naturalist Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt.; who, on his travels in Italy, examining the Pope's alum-works near Rome, and observing that the mineral there was greatly similar to one in the neighbourhood of Guisbrough, became desirous to make

* Qu. what is become of Mr. Dade's proposed History of Holderness, for which several subscriptions were paid? Edit.

make the attempt; but, as he was a stranger to the process, he found it necessary to procure workmen from the Pope's alum-works, whom, by secret promises of a large reward, he prevailed upon to accompany him privately into England; when he immediately erected an alum-work upon his estate at Guisbrough, which, in a short time, so completely answered his expectations as to reduce considerably the price of alum, and brought him in yearly a large revenue. This circumstance so exasperated the Pope, that he fulminated an anathema, replete with *curses*, against Mr. Chalouer and the workmen whom he had seduced; the tenor of which, being the same as that of *Ernulphus*, quoted by Sterne in his Tristram Shandy, and probably the form prescribed by the Church to be used against notorious offenders, we forbear to repeat; but rather refer those who would not be shocked at the impiety and absurdity of the expressions to peruse it in that celebrated work. We have only to remark that the Pope's infallibility is, in this respect, to be doubted; at least, we do not find that any of the curses denounced by his Holiness have fallen upon this heretick, as his descendants have flourished here for many generations; and the process of making alum was carried on with such success as to induce many of the neighbouring gentlemen to become adventurers in the trade; which, though discontinued at Guisbrough, &c. &c. is now established upon a solid foundation in the neighbouring parts of Cleveland contiguous to the coast."

Biography has long been considered as an important and interesting part of Local Histories; and the plan of recording the Lives of some eminent and distinguished Characters has been adopted by the present Author. Among those of the greatest importance we notice a well-written Memoir of the celebrated Circumnavigator *Cook*. A short Account of *Bishop Walton*, author of the Polyglott Bible, is also given; who, it seems, was a native of Cleveland; but the Author regrets that, "after the most diligent research, he has been so unfortunate as not to discover the particular place of his nativity, and, consequently, unable to recover any unpublished memorials of his family of sufficient importance to claim the notice of the Publick." This short Memoir, which is extracted chiefly from *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, is prefaced by the following introductory observations:

"To no part of his allotted labour does the Topographer or *County Historian* betake himself with more satisfaction than to that which calls upon him to record men of distinguished and eminent characters *; yet we are not insensible to the objections that have been brought against this particular department of Local Histories. Of the Compilers of such works it is expected, by those who are most interested in them, and best able to appreciate their merits, that no person of any note, who was born or resided long in the district of which an History is undertaken, should be passed over wholly unnoticed. It is owing, however, in all probability, to this custom of tracing the rise and progress of families *almost indiscriminately*, and of examining whether they have performed any very extraordinary and memorable services, that the Biography of County History has, *no less indiscriminately*, been stigmatized as dull, unimportant, and uninteresting. Far from denying that the charge is sometimes, perhaps often, well founded, we trust it is not always so; and that the offence it gives is neither so general nor so important as to justify its being brought into discredit and abandoned. Even Family Genealogies, the *lowest department of Biography* †, should not, we think, be wholly driven from Local Histories, as being, in our estimation, neither unnecessary nor without their use. It is not expected, nor indeed proper, that every man, whatever be his station and circumstances in life, should seek to perpetuate his name by the performance of great and memorable actions; the state of society and the condition of the world neither require nor admit of such general exertions; it is, therefore, of no ordinary moment to mankind in general to be shewn, and more especially in this age of adventure and enterprize, that he does not act his part ill in the Drama of Life who is quiet and unambitious in an humble sphere, pursuing "*the noiseless tenor of his way*," with the good-will of his contemporaries, and contented, when he quits the scene, to leave behind him a fair, though not a brilliant fame."

Before we conclude our account of this volume, which, in the selection and arrangement of its materials,

* In this we perfectly accord. EDIT.

† It will be recollected that we are not here delivering our own sentiments. EDIT.

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bears evident marks of the Author's labour and diligence, we must remark, that the work is embellished with a Map, and many neatly-executed Engravings, illustrative of the subjects described.

24. *Romantic Tales.* By M. G. Lewis, *Author of "The Monk," "Adelgitha," &c. In Four Vols.* 12mo. Longman *and Co.* 1808.

Mr. Lewis, possessed of a brilliant fancy, and a happy turn for invention, of a peculiar and romantic taste, has frequently attracted the admiration and approbation of the publick to his novels and dramas. When we consider that many an author has laboured through a long life with infinitely less success, it cannot be considered presumptuous to say, that the gentleman alluded to must have deserved it; though we confess he would have met our wishes in a greater degree if, in his former works, he had not indulged to so extravagant a length in horrible pictures of human and supernatural depravity; and yet, in expressing this slight disapprobation, we would be understood to maintain, that we believe no other living author is capable of producing pictures equally awful, new, and sublime.

These volumes contain: Mistrust; or, Blanche and Osbright—The Admiral Guarino—King Rodrigo's Fall—Bertrand and Mary-Belle—The Lord of Falkenstein—Sir Guy the Secker—The Anaconda—The Dying Bride—The Four Facardins: in Two Parts—Oberon's Henchman; or, the Legend of the Three Sisters—My Uncle's Garret Window—Bill Jones—and Amorassan; or, the Spirit of the Frozen Ocean—and are dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte-Maria Campbell, in the following lines:

"While stranger eyes, whene'er her form is seen, [Queen;
Own her of captive hearts unrival'd
While stranger ears, catching some passing strain, [tain;
The music of her voice through life re-
Admir'd by all, with truth she still may boast, [most."
The few, who know her best, admire her

Mr. Lewis expresses himself in his Preface as unwilling to assume any merit to himself which doth not justly belong to him, and thus deprive others of the praise decidedly due to them; but he declares farther, that he finds it difficult to point out exactly those parts of the publication before us which is his individual property, as in the Tales the least his own he has made "so many and such important alterations, omissions, and interpolations, that it would have been less trouble to write an entire new work;" which work, he modestly adds, composed solely by his own unassisted abilities, would have been greatly inferior to the present. He then whimsically and good-naturedly proceeds: "In this dilemma, I believe, the best and shortest way will be, to request my readers to ascribe whatever pleases them to the authors of the original Tales, and to lay all the faults at *my* door. However, what little information I can give respecting this work, shall be laid before the publick, and in as few words as possible."

Mistrust, The Anaconda, My Uncle's Garret Window, and Amorassan, we are informed by Mr. Lewis, are of German origin. The first particularly was suggested by a tragedy, whence he borrowed great part of the plot, and one of the most interesting scenes; besides which, he admits that he has inserted such of the speeches as appear to have deserved it in the course of the narrative. The Admiral Guarino and King Rodrigo's Fall are faithful translations of the same number of antient Spanish Romances. Bertrand and Mary Belle are principally derived from some fragments of old German Ballads; Sir Guy the Secker is founded upon a general tradition in Northumberland, an adventure similar to which is said to have occurred in different parts of the United Kingdom, particularly on the Pentland Hills of Scotland, where the prisoners are supposed to be King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. An Alehouse, near Charley, in Lancashire, is distinguished by a sign from a similar source, which exhibits Sir John Stanley following an antient male figure with a torch in his hand, while his horse, terrified by the objects he perceives through two enormous gates of iron, starts back with fright. This public-house is known by the appellation of "The Iron Gates," which are imagined to guard the entrance to an enchanted neighbouring

houring cavern. A female captive connected with this tradition, Mr. Lewis believes to be peculiar to Dunstanburgh Castle. The Dunstanburgh diamonds, a species of shining stones found occasionally near the site, are supposed by the peasants in the vicinity to form part of the immense treasure with which the captive is hereafter to recompence her deliverer. Mr. Lewis then quotes the following description of the Castle from Wallis's History and Antiquities of Northumberland:

"It stands on an eminence of several acres, sloping gently to the sea; and on the North and North-west edged with precipices, in the form of a crescent, by the Western termination of which, are three natural stone pyramids, of a considerable height; and by the Eastern one an opening in the rocks, made by the sea, under a frightful precipice called Rumble Churn, from the breaking of the waves in tempestuous weather and high seas. Above this is the main entrance, and by it the ruins of the Chapel. At the South-east corner is the draw-well, partly filled up. It is built with rag and whin-stone."

A farther reference is made to Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales; and the author informs us he wrote the Romance during his residence at Howick, the seat of the present Earl Grey, an ancestor of whom, Sir William Grey, received the Castle from James the First.

"The Dying Bride is partly translated from a Lithuanian Ballad, a German translation of which is to be found in Herder's Volks-lieder. The last seven stanzas are entirely new."

Mr. Lewis acknowledges that the romantic and singular tale of Bill Jones, given in the form of a ballad, is founded upon one communicated to him by Mr. Walter Scott, who added the succeeding particulars. "Every thing which falls from the pen of the author of 'Marmion,' and of the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' must," says Mr. Lewis, "be read with interest by the Public."—"Mr. William C. Advocate, proceeding to London in the mail-coach, in the Spring of 1801, had a fellow-traveller, who related that he was a native of Liverpool, a seaman, and had resided at Hamburgh, which place he left, apprehensive of the consequences of the then probable hostilities of the Northern Nations against Great Britain and her subjects. This seaman, observing a magpie on the road side, made some superstitious remarks, exactly repeated in the first verses of the Ballad, with the exception "that the evil which befel him on the second ill-omened conjunction of three of those birds, was (he believes) a fall from a horse." These observations introduced the story of Bill Jones, which was related by this person, who witnessed the facts, in the character of mate of the ship where they occurred: and he repeated them with the strongest appearance of conviction, giving the date of the event, the name of the vessel, the owner, and those of the murderer and the murdered, with so many corroborating circumstances, that not a doubt of his veracity remained in the minds of the hearers, as far as they referred to natural consequences."

Mr. Scott proceeds:

"The narrative is literally versified, excepting in the following particulars. The captain shot the sailor with a blunderbuss, and had gone, indeed, down to the cabin to provide himself with that weapon, after the quarrel commenced. The man was on the yard-arm when he received the mortal wound, and was handed down by his companions. While he lay dying on the deck, the dialogue passed between him and his murderer, precisely as in the following Tale. It may also be mentioned, that the spectre was only affirmed by the mate to be visible to the crew during the night. He had often seen him, he said, himself, on the yard-arm. He had interfered to prevent the murder, or rather after it was over, for which the captain put him in irons, and he was not released till he had made a submissive apology. The captain communicated, or rather hinted, his resolution of suicide to the narrator, when they were together in the cabin—he said, he could not stay—that he *must* leave the ship—that the spectre, whom they saw but occasionally, was constantly before his eyes, and that he could bear it no longer. At this moment, something obliged the mate to go on deck, when he heard a heavy plunge in the sea, and saw the captain floating astern of the vessel—the drowning man gave a wild cry, exclaiming, "Bill has me now." The sailor insinuated that the spectre had an immediate share in this act of suicide, but left his auditors to make their own inferences. Mr. C. asked the narrator whether he did not suppose the captain to be insane? The question made him pause, as if such an idea had never before occurred

carried to his imagination, but at length declared he did not believe he was, 'for, unless in the frantic fits of passion, into which he was thrown by the least opposition, he *conversationed* well enough.' These circumstances have been very often told me by my friend Mr. C.; and the difference here noticed occurred to us both on reading the poem. W. Scott.

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 13, 1805."

"The Four Facardins" has already been mentioned as consisting of two Parts, the first of which is a translation from the French of Count Antoine Hamilton, author of the Memoires de Grammont; the second is from the pen of Mr. Lewis. The Count, having disapproved of the extravagant admiration expressed in the reign of Lewis XIV. for the Arabian Nights Entertainments, is supposed to have written Les Quatre Facardins to turn them into ridicule, which he never completed; probably from having proceeded without any settled plan. Mr. Lewis expresses himself highly pleased with his labours, and says he imagines it has seldom been read without exciting regret that it terminates so abruptly. This deficiency, he modestly adds, he has endeavoured to supply—

"The brilliancy of colouring, the playfulness of imagination, those easy graces, and that facility of expression, which give such a charm to the French Tale, I well knew to be quite beyond my reach, and I have not even attempted to imitate them. My utmost aim has been to finish those adventures, by some means or other, which Count Hamilton had left imperfect; and, conscious that to rival the first part in wit would for me be a hopeless attempt, I have only endeavoured to make the second surpass it in extravagance.—In the composition of this second part, whatever may be its merits or demerits, I am not conscious of having borrowed a single incident; except that of the Queen of Denmark's animated though dismembered limbs, which was suggested by a French Tale called L'Oreille."

"Oberon's Henchman" contains the history of the Indian Boy who causes dissention between Oberon and Titania, in the Midsummer Night's Dream, and thus possessing some degree of connection with the immortal Shakspeare. Mr. Lewis is induced to think it may produce an interest which its own slender merits would fail of exciting, as he modestly asserts.

He composed Oberon's Henchman as a source of amusement for a person whose name is not mentioned, to whom he was indebted for many acts of kindness, and whose friendship he experienced many years. Hence, he continues, many of the incidents had their origin from accidental occurrences in society, which he thought it useless to explain, as they would prove wholly uninteresting to the publick, and might by that means lose the importance they now possess. The particular purpose of the Poem making it necessary for Mr. Lewis to confine the scene of it to the banks of the Clyde, those of his friends who were indulged with perusing the manuscript, censured him for conveying the Boy to Scotland, as Shakspeare introduces him in the neighbourhood of Athens. The Author, however, does not subscribe to the justice of this criticism; because, as the kingdom of Oberon has not been assigned any limits, he can perceive no reason why he should not occasionally visit his Scottish dominions, where his favourite Henchman would undoubtedly follow him; and he concludes his Preface by saying, "If any censure is to be passed respecting this point, I have Dr. Johnson's authority for suggesting, that the impropriety consists in Shakspeare's having mixed the Fairies with Theseus and Hippolita, when the Grecian Deities were the supernatural agents most suitable to be introduced. Many other defects have been pointed out to me; but they are too glaring, and the publick is too quick-sighted, to make it necessary to specify them here."

We have experienced much pleasure in making the above abstract, which we hope conveys a faithful representation of the Author's playful yet diffident manner of speaking of his own performances. A task much more difficult would be that of giving a just idea of the different Tales in the work before us; as our readers must be sensible that it is impossible to compress compositions of this nature, and that it is just as impossible to transcribe any one at length. We must, therefore, confine ourselves to saying, every collection varies in the excellence of its parts, consequently it is the case in the Romantic Tales of Mr. Lewis; but we cannot help observing that we were amused with the

the least interesting, and highly entertained with the best of them.

To conclude; we think it mere common justice to give the following extracts, which we are confident will lead the reader to coincide with us in approving of this publication.

"'Mourn, Nature, mourn!' — what shrieks invade the air?
Titania weeps, and rends her radiant hair:
Droops ev'ry elf, fades ev'ry magic flow'r,
And Zephyr fans with sighs th' immortal bow'r. [sorrowing Fay!
—'Mourn, Nature, mourn!' exclaims the
'In showers of tears, melt, silver clouds, away! [to pour,
Your emerald light, ye glow-worms, cease
Titania joins the green-sward dance no more: [rise,
Hush, ye wild bees, in vain your warblings
Titania's ear now loves no sound but sighs:
Morn, veil thy light; birds, wake no song of joy; [Boy!'"
Die, Joy and Light, with my sweet Indian
Oberon's Henchman.

"The strength of his innate virtue (Amorassan) overpowered all other sentiments; and he resolved to risk and endure every thing, rather than, by preserving a guilty neutrality, tacitly to consent to the devastation of Guzurat, and the downfall of its monarch and his friend. Impressed with this idea, he stepped forward; and his lips were already unclosed to remonstrate against his brother's elevation, when he suddenly perceived on every countenance (the Sultan himself not excepted) marks of the most profound consternation and alarm! All were pale, trembling, agitated, looking as if they had been struck by the wand of some supernatural power. Every eye was riveted upon a single point. Amorassan turned towards it; and, lo! there stood the spirit, with her spotless robes, her chilling looks, her calm and serious countenance, holding a bow of ebony, already bent and provided with an arrow. The sound of her flowing garments, as she glided majestically along, was like the rushing of a tempest. With a firm air, motionless eyes, and a countenance terrible in its beauty, calm, dignified, and awful, stood the spirit before the Sultan's throne, and directed her arrow right against his bosom; yet was there no one among his numerous guards and courtiers who dared utter a word, or move a finger, or advance a step, to rescue their astonished Lord from the danger of that well-aimed arrow. The spirit spoke; and loud, and slow, and solemn, as thunder when it rolls among distant mountains, fell her words on the hearts of the petrified spectators.—'Listen, ye sons of the dust, whose eyes are ever dazzled by appearances, by presumption, by deceit. I, the avenger of eternal justice, am come hither, armed with the never-failing bow of truth, to punish the offender, to absolve the guiltless, and to prevent the crime of shedding innocent blood. This warrior has told you true. The arrow which was produced by that suborned witness, was stolen from Cassim, substituted for the true one, and artfully stained with blood, for the purpose of misleading justice, and removing suspicion from the real murderer. That poisoned shaft, which was in truth the cause of Khalid's death, at this moment stretches the cord of my never-erring bow! Mark me now! let the innocent rest secure; and let only the assassin tremble, while I turn myself first right, then left, till I shall have made the round of this whole assembly, not even excepting the Sultan himself; but no sooner shall my arrow point against the bosom of the assassin, than untouched by me the fatal bow-string shall sound, and the poisoned barb which pierced the heart of Khalid shall stand quivering in the murderer's own.' She was silent: and now, while her eyes seemed to read the very heart, she moved her bow slowly round, till it had traversed the left half of the circle. Every one shuddered when he saw the shaft directed against his bosom; yet every one kept his posture, though with difficulty and with trembling knees. The spirit now turned to the right, moving her bow in the same manner. Suddenly, the string was heard to sound; and, though the expected arrow had not flown, Zemaun was beheld extended on the marble pavement. Deluded Monarch! said the spirit, look down, and witness the force of conscience: Khalid's murderer lies at your feet."——*Amorassan, p.* 222.

25. *An Introduction to Mr.* Pinkerton's *Abridgement of his Modern Geography for the Use of Schools, accompanied with Outline Maps, adapted to this Introduction and suited to other Geographical Works; forming a complete Juvenile Atlas. By* John Williams. 1 *vol.* 12*mo.* Longman and Co.; *and* Cadell. 1808.

THE necessity for works of this description is too obvious to require an apology for their compilation. Indeed, such is the madness at present raging on the Continent of Europe, that new ones, or amended editions, are almost indispensible every half-year, to follow the transfer of states, and the slaves who inhabit them. Mr. Williams, however, thinks some explanation of his motives in composing this Introduction may be expected from him, as many similar works

works are now in general circulation; which circumstance, he adds, may possibly lead to a supposition, that his publication is superfluous. In opposition to such an opinion he offers the assertion, that most of those which have been perused by him "appear to be too concise to interest the pupil; or, by embracing subjects which do not properly fall within the design, to be so diffuse and tedious as to discourage the young enquirer."

As numbers of persons are known to express great dissatisfaction with the manner of treating the rudiments of this science hitherto adopted by various writers, he cannot suppose it an unfounded conclusion, that "something is still wanting, to meet the general views and wishes of those who consult the taste and improvement of their pupils. Such was the impression upon the mind of the Editor when he commenced this Abridgement." The merit and celebrity of Mr. Pinkerton's elaborate work, Modern Geography, naturally suggested the propriety of using it as the foundation of an elementary volume, intended to be sufficiently concise to encourage the student, and at the same time containing so much descriptive matter as to amuse as well as instruct him. The abridgement made by Pinkerton of his valuable book found a ready admittance into almost every school, and is admirably calculated for youth in the senior classes; but it cannot be doubted for a moment that a less extensive volume was desirable for younger scholars.

"With this view, it appeared that the language of the Author already mentioned should be retained, as the transition to the use of the larger abridgement would then be more easy and pleasant to the pupil."

This plan, extremely proper in our opinion, Mr. Williams has been enabled to adopt, through the liberality of the proprietors of Mr. Pinkerton's work; and he explains his design by informing us, that he has selected those subjects only which are decidedly geographical, with the single exception of the articles *Religion* and *Government*; and these he thought too important for omission. Availing himself of the corrections of the enlarged edition of Modern Geography, he presumes that the epitome before us will be found to have been executed with that degree of care and precision which will meet the wishes and approbation of the publick, as well as those who are employed in the interesting and arduous task of instructing youth.

"In the Errata the Editor has endeavoured to correct some of the principal of those mistakes which escaped his notice as the work passed through the press. A few typographical errors remain, which may easily be corrected by the teacher, and require the indulgence of the critick. The Publishers of this volume readily consented to engrave a complete sett of maps in outline, which they concurred with the Editor in supposing would render it more particularly useful, as an elementary work, in which the modern boundaries of states and kingdoms, the situation of the chief towns, the course of the rivers, and the directions of the mountains, are correctly delineated; by the use of which the pupil will be familiarized to the leading features of the map, without the assistance of names, to direct the eye, and will acquire more precise and definite ideas of the natural and political divisions of the earth, and of the relative situation of those immense oceans, and numerous seas and rivers by which they are bounded, than can be derived from maps on the usual plan."

In order to give a satisfactory description of these to the Tutor, the Student must become well acquainted with them, and hence the use of other maps will only be necessary on first explaining the outlines to the latter. Mr. Williams further asserts, the maps possess the advantage of being adapted to the abridgement before alluded to, or indeed any other introductory work on Geography; and the Pupil will have an opportunity of filling up with circular marks the situations of towns and cities, as his knowledge extends.

The Preface concludes with the following paragraph:

"In the present unsettled state of the European Continent it has been no easy matter to ascertain the precise boundaries of some states and kingdoms. Since this work has been committed to the press, passing events have rendered some slight alterations necessary in the descriptions introduced into it; but these will easily be made by the Teacher. In the maps such variations may be conveniently marked;

marked; and it is hoped, the general plan will be found perspicuous and useful."

As Mr. Pinkerton's Modern Geography has been universally approved of, an epitome of it, faithfully executed, must be equally so, as far as the difference in the circumstances of each will permit; and that this compressed volume is faithfully compiled, we have not the least hesitation in believing, after an attentive examination. We therefore congratulate Mr. Williams in being the fortunate man, to whose share it has fallen to assist the tender mind of youth in acquiring that general knowlege of the surface of our globe which is so essential to his future ease and satisfaction as a member of society; and we cannot but applaud the annexing of the maps in outline, as a happy thought in advancing that knowledge.

We shall dismiss this article with an extract, as a specimen of the remainder of the work, which we heartily recommend to parents and guardians:

"ENGLAND. Extent. The Island of Great Britain, which is the largest of the European Isles, extends from 50 to 59½ degrees of N. latitude, being of course about 500 geographical miles in length. In British miles the length may be computed at 580, and the breadth at 370. Boundaries: England, including Wales, is the largest and most Southern part of the Island. On the North, it is separated from Scotland by Solway Frith, the Cheviot Hills, and the river Tweed; on the East it is bounded by the German Sea; on the West by St. George's Channel; and on the South by the English Channel, which divides it from France; being surrounded by the sea, except at the part by which it joins with a narrow neck to Scotland. Population: The population of England and Wales is estimated at nine millions and a half. Figure: The general figure of England is triangular, with one point to the North, another to the East, another to the West; of its three sides the West is the longest. If a straight line be drawn from Berwick-upon Tweed to the Land's-end in Cornwall, it will give for the Western side 425 miles; the same, drawn to the South Foreland in Kent, will give for the Eastern side 345 miles; and the triangle completed by a line from the South Foreland to the Land's-end, will have a Southern side of 340 miles. But these measurements would amount to much more, if the windings of the sea-coast were included. Bays: The principal inlets on the East are, the Humber, the Wash, and the Mouth of the Thames; on the West, Solway Firth, Cardigan Bay, and the Bristol Channel; on the South, Mount's Bay, Falmouth Haven, Torbay, Pooles Harbour, Southampton Creek, and the Harbour of Portsmouth. Capes are, Flamborough-head, Spurn-head, and North and South Foreland, on the East; St. Boe's-head, Holy-head, Brachy Pwll point, St. David's-head, and Land's End, on the West; Lizard-point, Start-point, Portland, Beachy-head, and Dungeness, on the South. Divisions: England is divided into fifty-two counties, twelve of which are comprehended in the Principality of Wales."

Then follows a list of them, with the chief towns in a second column, and another list of counties corporate; the Circuits are then described; a slight description of each City succeeds, the Mountains, Rivers, Places of Education, Government, and the King's titles.

26. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature.* (*Concluded from p.* 47.)

OF "Wilson's Bible," only TEN copies were printed on large paper; and of those *two* are imperfect.

"The Primer, or Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Antwerp, 1658," is remarkable for "the great variations in the translation of the Psalms, and other parts of Scripture."

Of the Works of George Wither, which, though very numerous, are all scarce, none of them is more so than "The Hymnes and Songs of the Church;" which is certainly as creditable to him as any of his performances.

John Bon and Mast Person.

"In the center, a procession of French priests carrying the mass, engraved on wood. At the bottom,

"☞ Alasse poore fooles, so sore ye be lade,
No marvel it is thoughe your shoulders ake,
For ye beare a great God, which ye yourselfes made,
Make of it what ye wyl, it is a wafer cake,
And between two irons printed it is and bake; [be there,
And loke, where Idolatry is Christe will not
Wherefore lay down your burden, an Idole ye do beare.
☞ Alasse poore Fooles."

"For one of twenty-five beautiful copies upon picked vellum of the above rare and curious tract, I am indebted to the liberality of Mr. Stace, bookseller. Mr. Stace has reprinted it from an unique copy belonging to the late Richard Forster, Esq. who had written in it as follows:

'This

'This is the only copy of the Enterlude of John Bon and Mast Person, that I have ever met with.' It is a bitter satire on the *real presence.*"

Under the title of "Greek Books, from 1476 to 1500; 1. with a date; 2. sine anno; 3. apud Aldum;" a profusion of learning and bibliographical anecdote will be found.

"As I do not remember," says Mr. Beloe, "to have seen any separate Catalogue of the Greek Books printed in the 15th century, the following, in which all that are known are brought together, may not be unacceptable. Of many of the more curious of these books, a fuller account will be given in a subsequent part of this work."

"*Early Editions of Virgil; with a particular Account of those in the Collection of Earl Spencer.*"

"I was guilty of an error in my first volume, with respect to the first edition of Virgil, which I am anxious and happy to correct. I hope also to make my Readers some compensation by the various information which I have endeavoured to collect concerning the earlier editions of this Poet, which I am the better enabled to do from the kindness of Earl Spencer. His Lordship has permitted me to examine and describe at my leisure his most valuable assemblage of Virgils, not to be equaled in this or any other country, whether we consider their rarity or their most beautiful condition. The Roman edition of Virgil, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, is most undoubtedly the EDITIO PRINCEPS. It is without a date; but is proved to have been printed before any of the other Poets, and therefore before the Lucan of 1469."

After describing several other very rare editions of this admirable Poet, the industrious Bibliographer adds,

"The value of Lord Spencer's assemblage of Virgils, from which the above account is principally taken, cannot easily be estimated. The extreme rarity of many, their beautiful and splendid condition, the advantages which any future Editor of Virgil would necessarily derive from collating most of them, render them altogether a great national curiosity. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my obligation to their noble Possessor, for the facility of access which he gave me to his magnificent collection, and the politeness and indeed kindness with which he himself pointed out to me the singularities and distinctions of those books which were the immediate objects of my research."

The head of "Brief Account of early Printers" comprises accounts of *Mentelin, Ulric Zell, George Laver, Sweynheym* and *Pannartz, Joh. Andreas*, Bishop of Aleria, and *Pomponius Lætus*, "a name particularly interesting in the history of learning, and very nearly connected with the first introduction of the art of printing;" whose epitaph concludes this article:

"Pomponii Læti
Epitaphium
per Domitium Palladium Soranum.

Hic jacet exigua Lætus Pomponius urna
Cujus honos merito pulsat utrumque polum:
Lætus erat Romæ vates sublimis et idem
Rhetor nunc campis Lætior Elysiis."

The "Miscellaneous Remarks on various rare Books of the Fifteenth Century" begin with "those of the Greek Poets; and first with, what may be considered as inferior to none in beauty and splendour, the Editio Princeps of Homer."

"Many fine copies of this superb book are to be found in this country. The finest is that in the collection of Earl Spencer, which appears to be on *large paper*. The Bishop of Rochester, and my learned friend Dr. Raine of the Charter-house, have also noble copies. A copy on vellum is in the National Library at Paris, which was brought thither from Venice or Florence a few years since. The volume containing the Odyssey, &c. on vellum is in this country, and was in the valuable collection of Mr. R. Heathcote. Maittaire, who, unlike the generality of Bibliographers, is not contented with giving a dry and accurate description of the book before him, but improves us by his learning, and interests us by his taste, is elevated almost to rapture when speaking of this first Homer. 'Milan,' he observes, 'and Venice, had some reason to be proud, as having produced the first Greek books; but Florence could not bear to be outdone "*(erubuit vinci)*," and accordingly produced what made ample amends for her delay. What had hitherto been done in Greek typography might be said to resemble slight skirmishings before a great battle; for what is a single sheaf compared with the fulness of the harvest? What is the Grammar of Lascaris compared with the Homer of Florence? Whilst other cities were making feeble and immature efforts on the threshold, as it were, of learning, Florence, by one mighty effort, arrived at once at the summit, and produced what defied all competition.' He then proceeds to expatiate on the neatness of the type, the splendour of the paper, and other distinguished excellencies of the work; in which, whoever has seen Lord

Spencer's

Spencer's copy will allow that there is not the smallest exaggeration."

Mr. Beloe proceeds next to describe more particularly the Five Greek Books, printed in capital letters.

1. "Planudis Rhetoris ANTHOLOGIA Epigrammatum. Græce. Ex recensione Joannis Lascaris Rhindaceni. Litteris Capitalibus. Florentiæ per Laurentium Francisci de Alopa Venetum. M.CCCCLXXXXIV. Quarto.

"Panzer, describing this book, adds, cum Scholiis Græcis; but he is mistaken, there are no Scholia to this edition.

2. "APOLLONII RHODII Argonautica Græce. Litteris Capitalibus, cum Scholiis Græcis. Florentinæ. 1496. Quarto.

3. "EURIPIDIS Tragœdiæ quatuor, Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, Andromache. Græce. Litteris Capitalibus. Quarto.

4. "CALLIMACHI Hymni cum Scholiis Græcis, seorsim literis minutis impressis. Litteris capitalibus. Quarto.

5. "GNOMÆ Monostichoi ex diversis Poetis secundum ordinem Alphabeti. MUSÆUS Græce. Litteris capitalibus. Quarto.

"The beauty of these books is so striking, and the rarity of them, at least of the two last-mentioned, so very great, that every collector of the early-printed books is anxious to obtain them. Nevertheless, they are seldom found together, and in perfect condition. Beautiful copies of the whole set are in the libraries of the King, Earl Spencer, Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Charles Burney. I speak only of those which I have had the personal opportunity of examining. The Greek Epigrams and the Apollonius Rhodius are not remarkably uncommon. The Euripides is more scarce."

"Rare Editions of Latin Poets of the Fifteenth Century," form a long and an interesting article.

"The editions of the Classicks, printed in the 15th century, are very numerous; but they are by no means equally valuable, or deserving the notice of scholars. Those that are of real and intrinsic merit and estimation are comparatively very few; and they are only such as were published by learned men of that age from manuscripts, or are remarkable for their beauty and elegance, from some historical circumstance belonging to them, or from their having proceeded from presses and places where the art was but little exercised. I do not recollect to have ever seen a list which is entirely confined to these publications; and I therefore proceed to give it, in the hope that it will not be unacceptable to those who are well versed in this sort of knowledge, and under a full assurance that it will be very useful to young Collectors, who, in their eagerness to possess what is termed a "fourteen hundred," are often induced to give large prices for books that in reality have no value at all. I shall begin with the Poets; and from the account of them, which is disposed in an alphabetical arrangement, shall proceed to the Historians, Orators, Philosophers, and miscellaneous Writers. Such books as have been already mentioned in articles by themselves will only be simply noticed; of the others a fuller account will be given."

As "a suitable termination to the preceding Account of the Editions of the Latin Poets of the Fifteenth Century," we are favoured with "Notices of Latin Translations from the Greek Poets; which are not numerous, but very interesting from their rarity and value."

One striking feature of the volume which we are now considering is, the accuracy of the quotations, and the authorities in general adduced.

"It becomes me," says Mr. Beloe, "to affirm that I have derived the most satisfactory information from Maittaire, whose work, now of great rarity, is so intrinsically valuable, that no Writer on these subjects can proceed with security or confidence without his aid. Indeed, it may be asserted of Maittaire, that he laid the foundation of this branch of knowledge. In my acquaintance with Panzer, I found, as I became more familiar with him, frequent inaccuracies. But his book is a most useful and most valuable work; and when the labour and extent of it are taken into consideration, perhaps it may rather excite wonder that his errors and imperfections are so few. I do not, however, think that he has been sufficiently circumspect and careful in his authorities.—Laire's Index forms two curious and interesting volumes; but the references are not always easily to be traced. Clement, as far as his work is published, is very satisfactory. Renouard, in his description of the productions of the Aldine press, is without a rival. Boni's improved edition of Harwood's Introduction to the Classicks will be found of great service in researches of this kind; nor should I omit, without praise, Mr. Dibdin's third edition of his curious and valuable volumes."

Heartily wishing the worthy Editor health and spirits to pursue his scientific labours, we look forward to the completion of his succeeding volumes as an object of high importance to the Republick of Letters.

27. *Institutes of* Latin *Grammar.* By John Grant, *A. M.* 8vo. 1808. Longman and Co. *pp.* 454.

MR. GRANT observes, in his Preface to this copious work, that, notwithstanding the acknowledged utility of our common Grammars as initiatory books, something is still wanting to facilitate the improvement of the more advanced student; and that his object accordingly has been to combine a more minute and correct detail of the mere elements than is to be found in our common Grammars, with an ample elucidation of the higher and more difficult principles.

"Much novelty of matter," he adds, "is not to be expected in a work of this nature. Some explanations, however, and critical remarks are here given, which are not to be found in any Grammar with which the Author is acquainted. But novelty is a merit which it is far from the intention of the Writer to claim. If, by an ample, and, as he trusts, a correct digest of the Latin Rules, with a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has furnished the senior scholar with useful instruction, and the master with a convenient book of occasional reference, he will have completely attained his aim."

After this statement of the Author's design, and apology for the execution, it remains for us, after a pretty accurate inspection, to acknowledge that it appears to furnish the most extended and satisfactory instruction in Latin Grammar which we have met with in any modern or antient work. Availing himself of the labours of all his predecessors, from whom he has borrowed, sometimes with avowed obligation and sometimes without, he has brought together a vast accumulation of principles, rules, and examples; and has compared and adjusted the various points which have been disputed among Grammarians with judicious conciseness and impartiality. It forms a history of grammatical discoveries, from the earliest attempts towards a system to the present day; and appears to be, what we cannot doubt it has been, the labour of years, as well as the result of much experiment and enquiry. To the advanced scholar such a work will naturally carry its own recommendation; but perhaps it will be principally important to those who are professionally engaged in the study and perfection of grammatical rules and niceties.

It would be difficult to select any part of a mere Grammar as a matter of entertainment and information; but as Mr. Grant has, in most cases, thrown the discussion of disputed opinions into the form of notes, we shall select two of them, which may afford such Readers as are conversant with the subject an opportunity of judging with what perspicuity he details opinions, and with what ingenuity he adds to the general stock of grammatical criticism.

The first of these notes treats on the nature and uses of Conjunctions.

"It is the opinion of many Writers on Latin, and on English Grammar, that conjunctions unite only sentences or affirmations, and not single words or cases. Of this opinion are Scaliger, Sanctius, Vossius, Ursinus, and the Author of the New Method. On the other hand, Perizonius and Ruddiman contend that they sometimes unite single words. Among the robberns too, Mr. Harris, the learned Author of Hermes, asserts that the chief difference between prepositions and conjunctions is, that the former couple words, and the latter, sentences. The respectable Author of a useful Latin Grammar (Dr. Valpy) observes, that 'it would perhaps be more rational to say that conjunctions join sentences. They always suppose an ellipsis. Thus, in the example, *Pulvis et umbra sumus*—Hor. the full sentence will be, *Sumus pulvis et sumus umbra*; and in *Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetæ*—Hor. it will be, *Aut prodesse volunt poetæ, aut delectare volunt poetæ.* This solution will appear more natural, if we examine the sentences in which the construction is varied, and for which Grammarians have been obliged to clog their general rule with exceptions. Thus, *Mea et reipublicæ interest*—Cic. *Meo præsidio atque hospitio*—Ter. *Aut ob avaritiam, aut miserâ ambitione, laborat*—Hor. *Decius, cum se devoveret, et equo admisso, in mediam aciem irruebat*—Cic.' In these remarks I coincide generally, but differ from him in a part of his inference. These instances certainly may prove that conjunctions join sentences, which was not denied; but they do not disprove the opinion that they sometimes join cases likewise. In regard to those complex sentences which, according to the sense, it is possible to resolve into simple assertions, the opinion may be just; but, if we say, 'two and two make four,' and analyse the proposition into 'two make four,' and 'two make four,' we shall find the resolution incorrect;

incorrect; and that, here, not two affirmations are implied, but that two words or cases are coupled together in one affirmation; for the predicate is applicable only when the two subjects are taken in conjunction. In like manner, were we to say *Pater et filius sunt duo*, we cannot resolve the proposition into *Pater est duo, et Filius est duo*, for this is palpably untrue; nor into *Pater est unus, et Filius est unus*, for this is only saying, that 'one is one,' and 'one is one,' which are different propositions from 'one and one constitute two.' Again: if we say, *Emi equum centum aureis et pluris (æris pretio)*, we cannot resolve the sentence into *Emi equum centum aureis, et emi equum pluris*, since the clause *centum aureis et pluris* constitutes the *one* price of but *one* horse bought at *once*. Still it may be true that, in *Amo patrem et matrem*, *et* couples *amo* and *amo*, rather than *patrem* and *matrem*. From what has been said, we may infer, that not sentences but single words are coupled, when, according to the obvious meaning, the predicate is not applicable to each subject individually, but to both conjunctly."

The other note which we shall extract relates to Accent.

"Dr. Warner, the strenuous champion of quantity against accent, observes, in his *Metron Ariston*, that 'the Antients by no means despised rhyme. On the contrary, they appear to have been pleased with it: or Ovid, the prince of pentameter poets, would not have so frequently employed it.' As an instance, he quotes

'O pater, O patriæ cura decusque tuæ.'

Having mentioned Dr. Warner as an advocate for quantity, it may not be improper to add, that the cause of accent (in conjunction, however, with proper attention to quantity) is warmly supported in a treatise "On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," attributed to the late learned Dr. Horsley. He, however, in opposition to what appears to be a common opinion, asserts, that the acute accent is a sharp stroke of the voice upon some one syllable of the word; and that 'its natural tendency, contrary to the prejudice of the English ear, is to *shorten* the syllable upon which it falls.' Mr. Pickbourn, in his treatise on Pauses, urges strong reasons for a different opinion. The truth is, that the opinions of the Learned in regard to the influence of accent on quantity are various and contradictory. Primatt asserts, that the acute accent makes a short syllable become a long one. Foster, on the contrary, that it makes no addition to the quantity of any syllable.—If accent do not, *in reality*, lengthen a syllable, it appears to contribute at least to its *relative* length, by making the subsequent syllable be pronounced with the greater rapidity. And thus, perhaps, the difference between those who allow it some influence in regard to prolongation, and those who allow it none, may really be less than it appears to be. Even Mr. Foster, who does not allow that it adds to the length of a syllable, observes, 'that there does, indeed, seem to be matter of just objection when more than two graves in one word follow an acute, especially when they are joined with short times; for then the latter sounds are not only *low*, but *rapid*, and must be consequently indistinct.' *Long* and *short* are relative terms; and, if 'the latter sounds are low and rapid,' or shortened, it follows that the accented syllable appears more distinct or lengthened from this circumstance, or that some additional length imparted by the accent to the accented syllable occasions the lowness and rapidness of those that follow. If the following syllables lose a part of their quantity, is it not probable that this is not altogether lost to the word, but is transferred to the accented syllable? And even if this be not the case, if there be no *positive* accession of quantity, still I contend that whatever diminishes the length of the following syllables (and that it is diminished, Mr. Foster has allowed) must, consequently, conduce to the *relative* or *comparative* quantity of the accented syllable. The subject of accent, it must be confessed, is rather perplexing, and not likely to be settled either soon or satisfactorily; on which account too much space has, perhaps, been devoted to it in the present work. One asserts that elevation is perfectly distinct from quantity; another, that elevation cannot subsist, whatever may be done otherwise in singing, without some stress or pause, which is always sufficient to make a short syllable long. It is evident that in discussions on this subject there is often more of fancy, or opinion, than of solid argument; and, indeed, in some respects, the subject itself seems to fall within the province of the musician rather than that of the grammarian. In regard even to the term itself, it is imagined that the antient accent may have had a reference chiefly to certain musical modulations of the voice, rather than wholly to that stress of voice *(ictus vocis)* which, by the Moderns, is named accent, and which is said to be accompanied with little or no change in the tone."

This work has a well-arranged Table of Contents; but where so many minor subjects are treated and not included in this table, and where the Author professes that one branch of its utility is that of a "book of occasional reference," we should have preferred

ferred a minute Index. The whole, however, is a most elaborate undertaking; and, although we cannot expect that it will ever acquire the popularity of an Elementary Grammar, it must prove of infinite advantage to those more aspiring scholars who are not content with stated school-tasks, but wish to add to their knowledge as their judgment becomes matured. We never inspect any attempt of this kind without being sensible how little a school can do, and how much is left for private and continued study, if the scholar hopes to rise to the dignity of a critick, and to pass from the necessaries of education to its luxuries.

28. Christ's Hospital *and the Parish of* Edmonton. *A Letter to* William Mellish, *Esq. M. P. on a late Dispute in the Parish of* Edmonton, *and on the alleged Abuses in* Christ's Hospital. *By the Rev.* Dawson Warren, *A. M. Vicar of* Edmonton. 8vo. *pp.* 48. J. M. Richardson.

29. *Letter to the Governors of* Christ's Hospital, *being a Refutation of the Invectives and Misrepresentations contained in a Letter from the Rev.* Dawson Warren, *Vicar of* Edmonton, *to* William Mellish, *Esq. M. P. By* Robert Waithman. 8vo. *pp.* 56. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.

THE transaction which gave rise to these angry pamphlets was, the placing the Son of a respectable and *not a needy* Clergyman in Christ's Hospital; a transaction, to say no worse of it, highly imprudent both in the Patron and the Parent. — The manner, however, in which the fact has been stated to the Publick has been harsh and cruel; blended with *parochial* squabbles, and sarcasms on the Middlesex election.

To these extraneous matters the pamphlet of Mr. Warren is a clear and satisfactory answer. The material fact, the *Presentation*, is not attempted to be palliated, but boldly maintained to be *correct*. Mr. Warren, however, though he writes elegantly, has been occasionally warmed into intemperance; which has laid him open to fresh attacks from his more cool and formidable Opponent; who "rides in the tempest, and enjoys the storm."

30. Cœlebs *in Search of a Wife; comprehending Observations on Domestic Habits and Manners, Religion and Morals.* 2 *vols.* 12mo. Cadell and Davies. 12*s.*

THOUGH we are ignorant who may be the author of *Cœlebs*, we have not the least hesitation in asserting that it is the production of no unskilful hand; and we earnestly recommend an attentive, impartial perusal of it, both to parents and young people. When pure, sound morality and unaffected benevolence are so pleasingly illustrated, it is sufficient to make us in love with virtue. In the many and various families Cœlebs visits, "in search of a wife," the display of character is so happily delineated, that it is absolutely holding the mirror up to Nature. We are aware that to a certain class of Readers the discussions upon religious topicks may appear dry, and uninteresting; for our own part, we can only wish that in these aweful, momentous times, such subjects were more seriously considered.

31. *Mathematicks simplified, and practically illustrated, by the Adaptation of the principal Problems to the ordinary Purposes of Life, and by a progressive Arrangement, applied to the most familiar Objects, in the plainest Terms: together with a complete Essay on the Art of surveying Lands, &c. by such simple Inventions as may for ever banish the Necessity of costly and complex Instruments. By Captain* Thomas Williamson, *Author of "The Wild Sports of* India." Longman and Co. 1808. 1 *vol.* 8vo.

THE motto adopted by Capt. Williamson was certainly a strong stimulus to persons qualified for the undertaking to endeavour to remove the unpleasant charge applied in it to the Learned of this country. "While," says Dr. Robinson, "the Continent has supplied us with most elaborate and useful Treatises on various Articles in Physick, Astronomy, Practical Mechanicks, Hydraulicks, and Opticks, there have not appeared in Britain half a dozen Treatises, worth consulting, for the last forty years." Admitting this assertion in its fullest extent, it became a matter of national importance to remove the stigma thus affixed to our country; and, were the attempt even unsuccessful, the motives for endeavouring to do so deserve the approbation of the Publick; but we think that Dr. Robinson will, in any future edition of

of his own Works, make an exception in favour of "Mathematicks Simplified."

Capt. W. observes, in his Preface, that all persons of reflection are convinced that, however excellent the productions of British Artisans may appear, their Authors are by no means so well informed, as to the principles of their respective operations, as could be wished. Although a large proportion of the arts and sciences have been studied with great success in England, yet it is evident that the mechanick is generally a mere automaton, who works with some degree of facility in the presence of his director, but in whose absence the machine either totally stops, or, proceeding, proceeds in continual error, to the consequent loss and disappointment of the employer. Such is the opinion of our Author; and we are apprehensive it is impossible to controvert it successfully, or to contradict the following sketch of the mass of mechanicks:

"If we except such as have served regular apprenticeships under men of superior ability, and those who have laboured in great cities or at extensive manufactories, where knowledge *will* flow in upon the mind, few, indeed, are the artisans that can account for any proportion or form they habitually construct. The smallest deviation occasions hesitation at least, if it does not completely derange the operator; and such is the obstinacy of ignorant men, that, even when they do follow the directions they receive from their employers, it is usually with a bad grace, if not with a bad will, such as rarely fails to injure, and perhaps to frustrate the good effects of the proposed improvement."

A good disposition and much intelligence may exist in the mind of an artisan; but if he is utterly ignorant of the mathematicks, he will be either unable to execute his directions, or perform them in a manner so circuitous as to expend time and materials to a most wasteful degree. Most of our mechanicks can read and write tolerably, and yet their minds are not sufficiently expanded to comprehend what they read. In the same manner they know the uses of their different tools; but their effects are as little demonstrative of thought as the utterance of their words in reading. Nature has, in many instances, been extremely liberal to this class of people; those, therefore, whose ideas teach them that something more is wanted in their labours than the "mere nicety of fine shapes and close joints," are apt to turn speculators on other subjects, which frequently lead to their ruin. If, on the contrary, the same persons had early imbibed the principles practised by their employers, their minds would have comprehended the efforts of their hands; and faithful execution of orders, if not improvement on the invention of others, would have pointed the way to fame and fortune.

It cannot be expected that the inferior schools scattered throughout the country, whose chief recommendations are their gratuitous or cheap rudiments of plain reading, writing, and arithmetick, can afford instruction on this head.

"In truth," observes our Author, "we do not see many of the superior academies, where useful knowledge, if at all considered, forms such a prominent feature as might be expected in a mercantile country, whose exports amount to such an immense value, and whose productions are wrought so highly. It must be confessed, that, to young persons intent more on pastime than on improvements, mathematicks, in the form they have hitherto appeared, ordinarily present no very great inducements to application; on the contrary, they have been, in most cases, considered among the pupils as that kind of task which afforded more of the irksome than of the recreative; and, when acquired, did not sufficiently display their utility and importance, especially among those who, being *born gentlemen*, look "down with contempt on whatever appertains to business or to labour."

Captain W. seems to think all the publications of this nature which he has met with were either too general, too extensive, or too expensive, or too brief or pedantic, for the purposes of those in possession of common intellects; neither does he remember to have seen one which led the student in the mathematicks forward in that easy, pleasing, and gently-progressive manner necessary to give the problems sufficient novelty and interest. He modestly adds, that he does not propose to offer "this volume as presenting what relates to the more abstruse branches of the science; it is offered as a prefatory course, for such as mean to follow up the study to the fountain-head; while

while it will be found to contain every thing essential to the generality of mechanicks, and to afford some few hints as to the formation of ornaments," &c.

Twenty-two plates are given, as illustrations of the work, which were etched by the Author, in a very neat manner, "conformable to the œconomy of the publication;" and he hopes that the number will evince his "very earnest desire to give every instruction suited to the intent of the work in general."

We have little doubt that this undertaking will meet with the deserved encouragement from those who feel the necessity of comprehending the various useful purposes to which the mathematicks are applicable; but we are, at the same time, fearful that the simplification will be serviceable only to the class of employers, while the executive classes will remain in the same state of contented ignorance Captain Williamson found them. The total and incomprehensible dislike entertained by men of landed property, men of letters, and, indeed, of almost all ranks, to enlighten the multitude by one general system of public instruction, is a complete bar to the success of individuals who, like Captain W. endeavour to render their Country service in particular sciences. The state of uncultivated nature prevailing in every direction amongst the peasants and the poor inhabitants of cities and towns must be removed by one grand impulse, aimed at the improvement of the next generation; the present is hopeless. It is not our wish, however, to enlarge upon this unpleasant subject; we shall therefore proceed to inform our Readers farther on the nature of the work before us; and this we must do by extracting an inconsiderable part of it in the Author's own words, which will be the best explanation of his ideas and demonstrations.

On Problem XXII. "Triangles of equal Base and Altitude are equal to each other." After illustrating it by references to figures on a plate annexed, the Author makes the following application:

"This is a most important problem, inasmuch as it relates to surveying, and to architectural purposes. It is the basis of an infinity of operations; and teaches as a truth what is not sufficiently obvious to the eye; *viz.* that, however much extended or oblique a triangle may be, yet, if it lay between a certain parallel, and have the same extent of base with another which may be more compact, and appear longer, yet that the area or surface of each will be exactly the same. I recollect seeing a gentleman greatly embarrassed for want of knowing whether he should save materials by finishing his house with a pavilion roof or with gables. The carpenter he employed insisted on the pavilion being the cheapest as to materials; whilst the mason gave a firm opinion that the gables would save much wood and slate. The fact was, that the carpenter knew the pavilion was most expensive; while the mason was intent on the additional quantity of work he would be paid for if the gables were run up: neither of them, however, understood that the surface to be covered, being under the same angles, must be alike in either mode; and that, consequently, the amount taken off at the upper corners of the front and back of the pavilion roof would exactly complete its two ends, as may be seen by the following sketch."

He then proceeds to demonstrate the fact by figures on a plate; without the assistance of which it would be impossible to comprehend it.

On an attentive examination of the whole of the problems we find that Captain W. has strictly adhered to his plan of simplifying the mathematicks by founding them upon the most familiar occurrences; such, indeed, as must apply to almost every class of readers; and we are satisfied that the adoption of his system would be of infinite importance in a variety of ways, to which the science of Mathematicks is not usually considered to belong.

There are 59 Problems, which are followed by 26 Axioms; a specimen succeeds: "The diameter is the greatest line that can be contained in a circle; and those lines which are nearest to the centre must be greater than such as are nearest to the circumference."

The next division treats of the instruments requisite for practising mathematical operations, to the extent laid down in the work. Many examples in surveying follow; the method of enlarging or diminishing a plan; leveling lands for irrigation; simple irrigation, compound irrigation, and draining of land, are afterwards brought under notice; with mines, and

and measuring growing timber: and the work concludes with planning on paper and planning from paper.

Captain Williamson deserves the thanks of the Community for this his attempt to render it essential benefit; and we cannot help thinking the work before us would be of considerable service to manufacturers of some particular descriptions, artisans, surveyors, architects, and others, who might extend its usefulness, in some instances at least, to those they employ to execute their ideas.

32. Caledonian *Sketches; or, A Tour through* Scotland *in* 1807. *To which is prefixed, An Explanatory Address to the Publick, upon a recent Trial. By Sir* John Carr. 1809.

IT is amongst the highest delights of the critical office to watch the progress of an ingenious and estimable Character emerging from those temporary clouds of detraction or misrepresentation which have been cast upon it by design or by mistake; and in the long career of our dispensing power to do justice to the injured we have seldom had an opportunity more grateful to us than that which is offered to our view in this publication. It presses on our notice one of those examples of persevering Merit rising above the impediments which are not unfrequently thrown in the way of literary and indeed all public exertions. But the *sterling* parts of the intellect, like those of every other *mine*, are best ascertained by having passed the fiery trial; and we feel satisfied those of our amiable and agreeable Tourist will come purer and more estimable from the late ordeal.

Prefixed to this work is an explanatory Address upon the subject of an action which Sir J. Carr brought last year against the publisher employed by a certain caricaturist; in which Address Sir John has, in a clear, temperate, and dignified manner, placed the real merits of that action before the Publick. He has unanswerably proved that he intended and offered no violence to the liberty of the press; the reverse of which has been asserted. His sentiments, on the contrary, in favour of that blessed privilege of our Consitution, do equal honour to his head and to his heart; and we strongly recommend the whole of this prefatory matter to our Readers, though too long for extract, and which would indeed be rendered incomplete by abridgment.

In setting out upon his tour, Sir John Carr makes the following appropriate remark: "Seated in an Island favoured by Heaven, and fortified by Nature against the political storms that rage around us, we view their angry progress as the astronomer, in the calmness of the night, contemplates the erratic course of the flaming meteor, in safe and solemn meditation." Sir John, in passing through Cambridge, visited the tombs of Gray and Pitt. Of the former he relates an interesting anecdote, we believe never noticed in his Biography, for which we refer the Reader to the work. Sir John entered Scotland by the way of Jedburgh and Melrose; of the beautiful scenery which characterises that part of Scotland he has given us a very animated and attractive account. The romantic appearance of the capital and the architectural features of the principal buildings are commented upon with much truth and vivacity, and wholly without that masonic minuteness which so frequently fatigues. The state of the various gradations in society is also described, we believe, with much fidelity. The high intellectual character of the country is frequently illustrated by our Author. After noticing the various public institutions which do so much honour to the Scotch, he enters pretty freely into the history and present condition of their religious establishments. In approving of the dignified mode by which their Clergy are provided for, he relates a curious anecdote of the effect of paying tithes in kind, as they are sometimes demanded in England.

"An English clergyman, exasperated at the conduct of some farmers belonging to his parish, for not complying with a composition which he offered, demanded and actually took his tithes in kind; which so inflamed the minds of the farmers, that, for a long time, they would not attend the service in the parochial church when it was performed by this clergyman. The farmers are almost always averse to any increase in the payment of tithes, when raised by the clergyman; and exhibit much more disgust on such an occasion than they do in submitting to a composition, however heavy, when offered by a lay impropriator."

Sir

Sir John is rather severe upon the annual exhibition of the Scotish pipes; and laments, with reason, that the harp, which was antiently the favourite instrument of Scotland, should have been superseded by the bagpipes *.

The beautiful city of Perth, and the celebrated cave of Gowrie, are well pourtrayed.

After noticing the principal objects at Aberdeen, our Author gives the following sketch of one of its greatest ornaments, the late celebrated Dr. Beattie, which we cannot resist laying before our Readers:

"This College owes not a little of its lustre to the character and literary productions of the late truly amiable and elegant Dr. Beattie; who, from having been usher to the Grammar-school at Aberdeen, was most honourably elevated to the chair of Moral Philosophy in this College. Amongst numerous works of this distinguished Writer, his "Minstrel" and his "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth" are entitled to pre-eminence. Poetry never had a more delicate and feeling votary, nor Religion a more acute and fervid apostle. His refined modesty acted upon his rich and cultivated mind as a fine veil upon a beautiful face, increasing the charms which it rather covered than concealed. The piety of his Sovereign, captivated with the eloquence of the holy Advocate, sought for the pleasures of personal conversation with him. Dr. Beattie had the peculiar honour of an interview with their Majesties unrestrained by the harassing forms and depressive splendour of a Court; who paid the most flattering compliments to his hallowed labours, and more substantially rewarded them with a pension. Such an application of resources derived by a beloved Monarch from a loyal People resembles, as was once observed upon a memorable occasion, the sun, which extracts moisture from the earth to replace it in refreshing dews. The writings and life of this unblemished man coincide with pure design and perfect execution. All that he inculcated he practised. He arrested the thoughtless; he fixed the wavering; he confirmed the good. His domestic sorrows were great and many; his philosophy, however, was of a divine nature, and he submitted to them with a resignation which seemed to be derived from Heaven, where he is gone to mingle with the spirits of the good and great, who preceded him in their flight to immortality."

From Peterhead and the Eastern coasts our Author proceeded to Inverness, on the Western side of Scotland. Several interesting anecdotes, but little known, are given of the Pretender and his partisans, particularly of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.

Sir John enters very fully into the extensive system of education which obtains in almost every part of Scotland; a system of which, in opposition to some writers and speakers on political œconomy, he highly approves. Of its benign effects he thus speaks:

"By the wise and salutary diffusion of education, particularly in parts which appear to be impenetrable to civilization, upon the sides of frightful mountains, or in dismal glens, seldom visited by the rays of Heaven, the astonished and admiring traveller beholds a spectacle at once gratifying and affecting. In a hut of branches and sods, when the hour of labour is over, the young, enlightened by those institutions which do honour to human nature, are seen, instructing those who are younger, or consoling the last hours of venerable and sightless Age by reading aloud the Scriptures, or some pious book, printed in their own language; yet in this sorry dwelling the benighted traveller may rest in safety amid the howling storm; not a hand will be extended to him but in kindness; not a voice will be raised, but to charm his ear with the song of other times; or, if he understands the language, to store his mind with the wild, romantic, and beautiful effusions of the Gaelic Muse. It is equally singular and true that one can scarcely meet with a poor man in any part of Scotland who is not possessed of the knowledge particularized in the commencement of this chapter; and to this he frequently adds a little Latin. The results of this system of education, which I shall briefly explain, are of the most beneficent nature. If the poor remain at home, their deportment is sedate, upright, and orderly; if they attempt their fortunes in other countries, they bear with them a superior understanding, and a knowledge, sharpened by poverty, which enables them to do honour to any situation, and frequently to improve those arts, studies, and pursuits, by which the power, prosperity, and character of a country are at once extended and secured. The emigration of the humbler classes of the Scotch is a subject of frequent remark. Poor, but cultivated, they quit their native country in the pursuit of fortune in other climes not more congenial to merit, but more in want of talent, and better capable of rewarding it. How happy is it that we live in an age and under a Constitution which are propitious to Genius, under

* See the Verses by Sir John on the Caledonian Harp, p. 64.

under which humility of origin presents no insurmountable barrier to the advancement of any one who to intellect unites integrity, industry, and prudence."

That great national undertaking, the Caledonian Canal, by which the Atlantic will be united to the German Ocean, appears to have occupied a great deal of our Tourist's attention; its progress and important advantages are fully pointed out; amongst others, that of its affording employment for the distressed Highlanders. Upon the agricultural resources of Great Britain Sir John thus conveys his mind:

"Thank Heaven that Britain, though great in commerce, is not solely commercial; and that there are thousands and tens of thousands who have never seen a ship, and who have no adequate conception of its construction or power! Our merchants, glittering as they are with well-acquired gold, are but as fringe upon the "robe of russet brown." Britain can boast of that best strength of all countries, a bold, manly, active, and numerous peasantry; and a spirit of agricultural enterprise to which Nature yields without reluctance, and the soil unfolds its inmost treasures. That wise policy seems to dawn upon the Highlands of Scotland; and the time may not be far off when the hardy mountaineer, with patriotic attachment unquenchable as the Grecian light, may find full and ample occupation in the dear and cherished spot of nativity."

As a specimen of our Traveller's talent for description, we have to notice, with peculiar commendation, his verbal portrait of the beautiful appearance of Loch Ness.

The character and rural œconomy of the Western Highlanders occupy a considerable portion of the latter part of this work, and are illustrated by a great number of novel and highly-entertaining anecdotes. From Oban our Tourist embarked for the purpose of visiting several of the Hebrides; but the unfavourable state of the weather confined his observations to the islands Mull, Ulva, and Staffa; of all which a very interesting account and much valuable information, particularly with respect to their fisheries, keep, tenants, agriculture, and general improvements, are given. The Duke of Argyle's visit to Iona is described in so lively a manner that we regret the scantiness of our limits. After visiting and describing the wild region of the Irosachs' rural, beautiful lakes in Perthshire, Dunkeld, the public institutions, college, and buildings of Glasgow, and the falls of the Clyde, our Author bids adieu to Scotland; in which country he appears to have experienced every attention which could enable him to remark, with perspicuity and accuracy, the numerous objects of his extensive tour.

The Tour is embellished by twelve beautiful engravings, evidently done by the hand of a master of the art, from drawings made by Sir John Carr.

Upon the whole, we felicitate the Publick on these interesting Sketches of an entertaining and improving Writer, from whom they may reasonably look for much pleasure and instruction.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Park's Edition of Warton's History of English Poetry is in a state of great forwardness. The Editor's plan is, not only to revise both Text and Notes, and free the Extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been subjected, but also to supply a Continuation, in furtherance of Mr. Warton's plan.—The very copious Annotations on Warton's History, by the late learned Antiquary the Rev. George Ashby, together with various MS Observations left by that acute Critick Mr. Ritson, are in the hands of the present Editor; and, so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served, will be appended to the Notes of Mr. Warton.

Mr. W. R. Johnson's Poetical Pantheon, or Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods and illustrious Heroes, in easy Verse, accompanied with Notes, and illustrated with numerous Engravings, is likewise in forwardness.

The Hulsean prize of last year was adjudged to John C. Hobhouse, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, for his Dissertation on *The Origin and Intention of Sacrifices*.—The Premium for this year will be given for the best Dissertation *On the Advantage of Difficulties in Religion; or, an Attempt to shew the good Effects which result, or which might result, from the Proofs of Revelation being of a* probable *rather than of a* demonstrative *Kind*.

The Conquest of Canaan is the subject for the Seatonian prize poem of the present year.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

A LATE Correspondent of yours, probably one of John Carter's school, supposes that, if Addison could have been consulted in the shades, his native modesty would have restrained him "from aspiring to a place among Kings, Queens, and Princes;" and then, with much condescension, the Wiseacre consents to his admission into Poets' Corner.

This, Sir, is a misrepresentation of the fact; for Addison appeared before an assembly of these Royal Personages, and urged his pretensions with all the energies he possessed; and such was the effect of his eloquence, that he would have united all suffrages in his favour, had not John Carter interposed. His reproof circumscribed the liberality of the decision; and, instead of admitting him to an honourable place in the Royal Chapel, they only allowed him to find a niche in any other quarter of the Church. Overpowered by numbers, Addison, instead of thanking them, retired indignant; and, in order to console him for his disappointment, the Antiquaries graciously allowed him to maintain his rank among the Poets. Hard usage this; for, though Addison has many superiors as a Poet, as a Moralist he has no equal.

And now, Mr. Urban, as John Carter was present, I appeal to him for the truth of every circumstance contained in the following narrative; and I am, with great respect, your faithful servant,

AN OLD WESTMINSTER.

ADDISON'S GHOST.

A BALLAD.

STRANGE news from Westminster! the Ghosts
Have form'd a Royal coalition,
Determin'd to maintain their posts,
And crush plebeian opposition.

Last night at twelve the Council sate,—
Kings, Princes, Peers,—to stem the dangers
Accruing to their high estate,
By means of interloping strangers.

In person Addison appear'd;
A gentle unassuming Spectre,
As ever Virtue's standard rear'd,
Or read the world a moral lecture.

With measur'd step, and look serene,
Before the Board he took his station;
Some bustle in the Court was seen,—
Surprise, perhaps, or admiration.

"Princes," he said, "I boast no blood;
No rank or title I inherit;
But honour, rightly understood,
Rests on utility and merit.

"'Tis yours in deeds of arms to shine,
To conquer, plunder, and demolish;
To form a Nation's manners—mine,
To cultivate, adorn, and polish.

"'Tis still my more peculiar care,
My pride and boast above all others,
To elevate and guard the Fair,
And make them better wives and mothers.

"Pray what is Woodstock's mighty fame,
How great in fact or in appearance?
Alas! he's only known by name
To Carter, and his queer adherents.

"To distant climes my glory spreads,
The Western world, the Eastern Ganges,
Whatever ground a Briton treads,
Wherever British valour ranges.

"Is there a language known, or speech,
Through Europe's circle of dominions,
In which my precepts do not teach
To combat libertine opinions?

"For my philosophy implies
All that relates to man's condition,
Truth, virtue, morals, decencies,
Religion, purg'd of superstition.

"Then, good my Lords, allow me room
To add an unit to your number;
My image near a Monarch's tomb
Can never break a Monarch's slumber."

The Court was mov'd, or seem'd to be,
Aw'd by the force of Truth and Reason,
And doubtless had allow'd the plea,
But Carter roar'd out, "treason! treason!"

Check'd all at once they chang'd their tone,
(Or else the Moralist had thank'd 'em,)
"The Church," they cried, "is all your own,
But don't encroach upon our *Sanctum*."

On this decree, John Carter took
Fresh counsel with his friends the nowits,
And then—"Poor Ghost, you'll find a nook;
Go take your place among the Poets."

ON THE DECEASE OF DR. BEDDOES, M. D.

BY DR. CRANE.

TRUE Genius kindles fires, whose piercing light
Reveals all Nature's secrets to the sight.
Of him, whose turn for observation draws
Conclusions founded on unerring laws.
Beddoes in *Chemistry* thus gather'd fame,
And few contested the Professor's claim;
His lectures were with demonstration fraught,
That fix'd the seal of truth on what he taught;
In which his talents more conspicuous shone,
Than when he follow'd systems not his own.
Beddoes in *Physic* merited applause,
A controversial writer in the cause;
And, if he differ'd widely from the schools,
Or disregarded old establish'd rules,
In putting *Boerhaave* and *Cullen* down
By doctrines borrow'd from eccentric *Brown*,

He

He did not deem himself in this to blame,
Garnet and *Cruikshanks* too, both did the same;
Model'd the science in a manner new,
More simple, plain, and pleasing to the view;
To Time the great decision will belong,
To prove both who is right and who is wrong.

The mind of Beddoes, ever on the wing
(Athenian-like) in search of some new thing, [schemes,
Would not permit him to complete his
Which, hence, appear'd like visionary dreams—

But hold, my Muse, and let no strictures here
Attempt to pluck the laurel from his bier;
To worth departed act a kinder part,
And recollect the goodness of his heart;
In peace and quiet let his ashes rest,
And candidly conclude he did his best;
Who liv'd to Virtue, on Religion's plan,
And died (God's noblest work!) "an honest man." J. C.

ELEGIAC VERSES

To the Memory of Mr. Alexander Hogg, *late Bookseller and Publisher, of* Paternoster Row, *who died on New Year's Day*, 1809, *aged 56 years.* *(See p. 90.)*

WHILST awful warnings strike around,
Who shall so heedless then be found
As to neglect the call?
Time has no casualty to fear;
And Death, we find, is always near,
So, man, prepare to fall!

To face the Foe of all mankind,
Requires alone a steady mind,
Superior to the pain;
Which Heaven will grant to all who ask
Prepar'd for that last fatal task,
And never begg'd in vain.

One comfort too there is in this,
The passport to immortal bliss,
When wearied life gives o'er;
Assur'd, by that Almighty Power
Who sets to all the day and hour,
He'll call on us no more.

As waters roll by mountains' side,
And waves o'er waves successive glide,
So generations run;
The friends we ev'ry day deplore,
Remov'd from us to rest before,
With all the world have done.

Succeeded by another race,
Which to their children soon give place,
Who likewise follow those;
So man beholds himself and dies,
And genorations fall and rise,
On the same spot they close.

Sudden, or look'd-for, youth or age,
What lessons are in life's wide page,
That call on us to think;
And ev'ry station here below
Declares no certainty can know,
From life's eternal brink.

Then let us, with some moments left,
Prepare before of all bereft,
And ev'ry fear remove;
With gratitude to Heaven look up,
For fortitude to "pass the cup,"
And join our friends above.

With solemn pleasure let's attend
The last of our departed friend,
And with the funeral join;
And, when below us sinks his clay,
Reflect how soon, another day,
The turn be yours or mine.

Reliev'd from ev'ry mortal pain,
Why should we weep our loss, his gain,
"O Death, where is thy sting!"
With solemn dirges let's return,
For we've no reason long to mourn,
But rather rise and sing.

Jan. 18. Henry Lemoine.

THE MOSS ROSE.

To Serena.

THE Rose and its sweet buds, that gleam
Like rubies on the mossy stem,
In dalliance by Serena giv'n,
To a young Bard, were op'ning Heav'n!
To her his Muse would quick compare
The gift, though "neither rich nor rare;"
Bid its blush emulate her cheek—
O the comparison, how weak!
Tell her, its buds unfold below,
To rival, all in vain, the glow
That tinctures her delicious lips,
Where Love, inebriate, nectar sips;
And swear (tho' all his oaths were froth in)
Its fragrance to her breath were nothing.
Such, not original or new,
And, certes, more than half untrue,
Are oft averr'd; and, though so trite,
Find favour in the virgin's sight;
Whilst ev'ry fine poetic lie
Secures its passport in a sigh!
Such have I often sung or said,
And sooth'd to smiles each melting maid.
But shall I carry still the farce on,
A married man, and eke a parson?
Besides, so many a care intruded,
Not single, but how sadly group'd!
A cloud so heavy o'er me brooded,
Ere Fancy whisper'd, the rose droop'd;
And sick'ning, lo, it hangs its head,
Dark its green moss, and faint its red—
Its bending buds, which pale appear
From Pity's eye to ask a tear!—
"Cease! cease!" you cry, "or we shall
Nay, I anticipate your moral! [quarrel—
Talk not of fading charms, and say
My virtues shall escape decay,
As the rose-scent survives its bloom,
Consigning beauty to the tomb!"

No—

No—no—believe me, gentle Fair,
I'm not so ungallant an elf:
No—I'll apply your gift—nor stare—
The precious floret—to myself!
See, with no thorn its summer prime,
The type of pleasure without pain!
Then can *I* talk of with'ring time,
When thus you give me—youth again?
Bath, Jan. 18. REDIVIVUS.

Mr. URBAN, *E—t B——t, Jan.* 4.

IF the inclos'd humble effort to celebrate the praises of our common Creator, should recommend itself to your approbation, its insertion will much gratify your constant reader W. H.

AN EVENING HYMN.

TO thee, my God, my Sov'reign King,
The tribute of my praise I bring,
And bless thy name with joyful tongue,
Who hast preserv'd me all day long.

When unform'd in the womb I lay *,
Thy holy arm was all my stay;
By thee my ev'ry limb was fram'd,
And in thy book each part was nam'd:

Preserv'd by thy almighty pow'r,
I now attain the present hour;
Thine hand supports me from the womb,
E'en to the confines of the tomb.

Another day's revolving sun
His bright career has fully run,
And now withdraws his cheering light,
To yield unto the shades of night:

Silence and Darkness now invade
A busy world in slumbers laid,
And call my thoughts back unto thee,
Whose days are to Eternity.

Oh, may thy grace one ray impart,
To guide my world-bewilder'd heart;
To teach my thoughts to flow aright,
And fix on thee their sole delight.

Help me impartial to review
My conduct all the past day through,
And search each motive whence have sprung
My deeds, and th' utt'rance of my tongue.

Thy pard'ning mercy, Lord, I crave,
Through Him possessing pow'r to save,
For all the guilt this day incurr'd,
By thought or deed, or will or word.

My heart and lips in praise unite,
"For all the blessings of the light,"
And seek protection from all harm
Beneath the refuge of thy arm.

Defend me, Lord, and safely keep
Me in the helpless hours of sleep;
Let Angels, true to thy command †,
Take round my bed their watchful stand.

If waking in the night I lie,
May thy blest word a theme supply,
And lead my thoughts with Saints above,
To meditate and sing thy love;

And, as for rest and sweet repose
These mortal limbs I now compose,
So may my mind embrace the day
When they must moulder in the clay!

Ah! may my soul that hour await,
As mindful of its dying state,
And so employ its lengthen'd days,
To walk in Wisdom and her ways;

That when the trumpet's solemn sound
Shall travel earth's wide circuit round,
With ready gladness I may fly
To meet my Saviour in the sky! W. H.

* Psalm cxxxix. 15, 16.
† Psalm xxxiv. 7.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

IF you think the inclosed Poetical Portrait, taken from life, worth using, it is at your service. F. R. S.

A GREAT *LITTLE* ODDITY.

Drawn from Life; January 1809.

I have been young, but now am old,
And can some wondrous things unfold;
While, from what may be said of me,
I must be deem'd—an *Oddity*.
I'm truly strait, none can deny;
This may be seen with half an eye,
And yet am under five feet high.
I've had a *little* wife, 'tis true,
And also had *five* mothers too,
Which can be said by very few.
And what may seem as strange a thing,
I'm George the Third *, but not the *King*.
The woman whom I made my wife,
Born right, was truly right for life;
Though married, never chang'd her name,
As *right* she liv'd, she died the same.
Whatever others may pursue,
I daily wish to keep in view,
To *be*, to *do*, and *get* good too.
Yet, after all, I can't deny
But what I should not, that do I.
However strange, it is a truth,
I had three voices in my youth;
And still have *two*, but cannot say,
Now I'm in years, how long I may;
But this I'm truly sure of still,
(In health or sickness, well or ill)
And what your wonder may excite,
Though often wrong, I'm always *right*.
Frederick Place.

HISTORIC HINT;

Or, POSTSCRIPT *to* EPISTLE CONGRATULATORY, *&c. &c.*

(See vol. LXXVIII. pp. 148, 922, 1019.)

ADIEU! fond Swains! yet hear a sober tale;
Artless as novel—form'd near Avon's vale.
The Village Muse her Brother Poet greets,
And views with Fancy's eye his sweet retreats!

* My father had *two* sons named George, before me.

Ideal

Ideal rambles round his paddock bowers;
Surveys his "*Sabine farm*," poetic hours,
But dares not pluck, or kiss his fragrant flowers!
Fraternal friendship gladly she allows;
Whilst consanguinity forbids more tender vows.
Of kindred souls, yet different is their lot;
No paddock hers—*no dear paternal Cot!*
Obscure her rank; a Villager unknown;
She cannot call one flow'ry bank her own.
Yet gay Content in solitary rest,
With books (her choice repast!) give sweetest zest! [sing;
Her time her own, with pathos she can
Sigh for her Country! love her Church and King! [tells;
These facts the Muse her Brother Poet
Nor deals in fiction, nor in fairy spells.
Truth she *reveres* (ev'n when she talks in rhyme) [chime.
Falsehood *detests*, tho' couch'd in softest
Frank as a Briton! owns her vestal lot:
Ordain'd by Heav'n—or by the Beaux forgot! [stain,
Yet no invective shall her page e'er
To wound the innocent—or *harmless* pain.
Forgiving though traduc'd, the lonely Muse,
With conscious rectitude, *disdains* abuse!
No prying Scandal *dares impeach* her fame;
Nor retrospective views attaint her name.
Not Winter's *hoary damps* make her *unkind*,
Nor *indirect* attacks long pain her mind.
She can, and does, rejoice in others' joy;
And *venerates* the lot—not destin'd to enjoy! [hests;
Calm Resignation *bows* to Heaven's be-
And Solitude has oft her social feasts!
While cheering Hope descries Life's ev'ning ray,
December's self as *blest* as rosy May!

But soft! thou Egotist! Platonic love
Is deem'd a *fiction*—save in Realms above.
Beware the Critick's *smile*, and Prude's lament,
To hear thy logic—void of argument!
Well, Brother Poet! let us censure brave,
And love as Brothers—e'en this side the grave!
Let *open*, *gen'rous*, liberal language flow
From our *warm hearts*, while station'd here below.
Let no *detraction* e'er pollute our pens;
Nor sell the Muse to serve base modern ends!
Though rival vot'ries of the sacred Nine
Friendship exalt—sweet Poetry refine!
And for ourselves—*a garland green* soon twine!

A. C.

From a Village near the Banks of Stour, Dec. 1808.

QUATORZAIN.

THE devious alles of yon sequester'd grove,
No longer echo with Menander's themes;
Or boast those plaintive melodies of love
That lull meek fancy in romantic dreams.
Yet, true to her whose beauty mock'd compare,
I still re-visit them with raptur'd feet;
And though the sweet existence be not there,
Some dear delusion I am sure to greet!
Then shall a faint recurrence to the past
Excite the grateful sympathetic tear;
The tones of woe arrest the madd'ning blast,
In all the fervor of its wild career!
The whirlwind's self shall hear their mournfull swell,
And, back recoiling, seek its native cell!

Grafton-street. J. G.

To the Memory of CHARLES-JAMES FOX, *written by Mr.* Roscoe, *under a Bust of Him, by* Nollekens, *in a Temple erected to his Memory, upon the Banks of the* Clyde, *by Mr.* Todd, *of* Glasgow.

CHAMPION of Freedom! whose exalted mind
Grasp'd at the gen'ral good of human-kind!
Patriot! whose view could stretch from pole to pole, [the whole!
And, whilst he bless'd his Country, lov'd

Extempore Stanza, *written in Mr.* Garrick's *Pamphlet*, "*Directions how to Read Prayers with proper Emphasis.*"

DUMB dogs that knew not how to bark,
The Priests were term'd in Israel's days:
But now they catch Devotion's spark,
When *Players* teach them *how to pray.*

Protoplastides.

EPITAPH

On Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore.

IN length of days, and life's enjoyments, poor, [Moore!
Yet rich in highest honours—here lies
Bless'd in the wish his friends in arms to save!
Lull'd in the lap of Victory to the grave!
The Christian liv'd the life that Angels prize!
The Soldier died—as many a Hero dies!
Taught by his prowess, Gallia's legion knows [foes!
How Britons war with treble-number'd
Long may old England's Patriot Sons recall [his fall!
His deeds to mem'ry, whilst they mourn
Crown'd be his glory by his Country's love!
His toils rewarded in the Realms above!

J. J.

Pro-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Lords, *Jan.* 23.

The Duke of *Gloucester* presented a Petition from the Debtors confined in the King's Bench Prison, praying for relief; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Similar Petitions from Debtors confined in Winchester, Chester, and Warwick Gaols, were also presented by Earl *Moira*, who gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to this subject, and to move for the appointment of a Committee to consider the practice and effects of imprisonment for civil debt.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the Thanks of the House to Sir A. Wellesley, and to the Officers under his command, for the victories gained by them in Portugal on the 17th and 21st August last.

Earl *Moira* was perfectly sensible of the important services performed by Sir A. Wellesley; but should move, as an amendment, that the name of Sir H. Burrard be introduced into the motion. The House, however, over-ruling this amendment, the Noble Lord begged to withdraw his objection to the present motion, which was then agreed to *nem. dissent.*

House of Commons, *Jan.* 24.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for the revival of the Committee of Public Finance. On the propriety of it, he conceived there could be no difference of opinion; but as he contemplated some change by reduction in the number, he should first state his proposition to the House, and wait to hear if any objections should be made to it. The Hon. Gentleman then first proposed, as a basis, the list of 25 Members who composed the last committee, and reduced them by selection to 15, the number he proposed for the new Committee; and so far was he from wishing to mark in the selection any thing like what might be supposed a leaning towards his Majesty's Ministers, he was anxious rather that the balance should tend the other way.

The names of the 15 Members were then read; and on its being moved that they be appointed a Committee, Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Yorke*, and *Ponsonby*, and Lords *H. Petty* and *Hamilton*, opposed the reduction, as unnecessary, and as tending materially to diminish the confidence the public placed in the salutary labours of the Committee. The question of reduction was then put, and carried. During the seclusion of strangers from the gallery, the House divided several times on the appointment of Members.

Mr. Whitbread inquired why the last dispatches of Sir J. Moore had not been published in the Gazette?

Lord *Castlereagh* replied that they were confidential, and that their publication had been left to the discretion of his Majesty's Ministers:—in consequence, however, of an explanation from Brig.-Gen. *Stewart* as to the last wishes of that gallant and lamented Officer, Ministers would be happy to make known as much of them as could be done without prejudice to the public service.

House of Lords, *Jan.* 25.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the Thanks of the House to the Generals and Officers under whose conduct, and by whose exertions, the signal battle before Corunna had been won, and by whose skill, activity, and courage the re-embarkation of the British troops had been effected.

Earl *Moira* cordially agreed to the motion.

Viscount *Sidmouth* concurred in the sentiments of his Noble Friend, as far as the army and its immortal leader were concerned. It had ever been his opinion, that, under whatever circumstances they came into contact, a British was always superior to a French army.

Lord *Mulgrave* delivered an encomium on the merits of Sir John Moore.

Lords *Grenville* and *Erskine* also acquiesced in the motion, without however pledging themselves to approve of the conduct of Ministers in regard to Spain.

The different motions of Thanks were then agreed to, *nem. con.*

In the Commons the same day, *Mr. Whitbread* inquired what was the nature of the Overture lately made to the Emperor of Russia by the Commander of our Naval Force in the Baltic, Sir J. Saumarez, and what answer was returned to that communication.

Mr. Sec. Canning replied, that Sir J. Saumarez had, from his own consideration of the benefits likely to result from the renewal of an amicable understanding between Russia and Great Britain, and without any authority from his Government at home, written a letter, generally stating that he was convinced a disposition of that kind in the Emperor Alexander would find a reciprocal feeling in the breast of his Sovereign, who was ever anxious to return to pacific measures with his antient Allies.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in a neat speech, moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order a monument to be erected in gratitude to the memory of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Moore, K. B. in the Cathedral Church of St Paul;

Paul; who, after having spent an honourable and meritorious life in the service of his country, fell, deeply lamented, on the 16th January, 1809, at Corunna, where he defeated a very superior French army, and established the glory of the British military character; which was agreed to unanimously.—The Noble Lord then moved the Thanks of the House to Lieutenant-generals Sir D. Baird, Hope, M'Kenzie Fraser; Major-generals Lord W. Bentinck, Manningham, E. Paget, Hill, Beresford, Warde, Leith; and Brig.-generals Slade, Disney, and Fane; which was also carried unanimously.—Thanks were also voted to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, for the bravery and resolution displayed by them at the battle of Corunna; and also to Admiral de Courcy and Sir S. Hood, with the Officers and Men under their command, for their effectual exertions in embarking the troops, at Corunna, on the late memorable occasion.

Lord *Castlereagh* then called on the House to confer the same honour on Sir A. Wellesley, and the Conquerors of Vimiera. The Noble Lord, after expatiating upon the services of this distinguished Officer, and the bravery of his followers, alluded to the superior numbers of the Enemy engaged upon this occasion, and concluded with expressing his opinion that the Thanks of that House had never been called for by more transcendant merit.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved an amendment, for the purpose of introducing the name of Sir H. Burrard; but, finding the sense of the House decidedly against him, withdrew his amendment. The original motion was then carried, with only the dissenting voice of Lord Folkestone.

The Thanks of the House were also voted to Major-generals Spencer, Hill, and Ferguson, to Brig.-gens. Ackland, Nightingale, Fane, and Bowes, and to the other Officers of the Army; also to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Lord *Castlereagh* then requested leave to bring in a Bill to allow a certain part of the Militia of Great Britain to volunteer into the Regular Army. His Lordship, after adverting to the success which had formerly attended this mode of increasing the Regulars, and the zeal which still existed among the Militia to extend the period of their services, observed that it was his wish to introduce into the Bill such modifications as would obviate many of the inconveniences which were experienced in the former instance; and to propose that no regiment should be reduced below three-fifths of its full establishment; and that in those counties where a ballot would be necessary, the ten guineas allowed by Government should be paid to the man ballotted, for the purpose of aiding him in finding a substitute. His Lordship stated, that he thought it would be only necessary to cover the transfer of the Militia, 28,000, without raising any excess.

Mr. *Tierney*, Lord *Milton*, and Mr. *Calcraft*, after some severe reflections upon the Noble Lord for the wanton exposure of the Army in Spain, reserved themselves until the second reading of the Bill.

On a division, there appeared for the motion 77—against it 26.—The Bill was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Jan.* 26.

The Earl of *Liverpool* rose to move, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly thanking his Majesty for his gracious communication of the pacific proposals made by the Enemy from Erfurth, and of the correspondence connected with it; and that, approving of the grounds upon which those proposals were rejected, they were ready to support his Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the war, as the only means of arriving at a secure and honourable peace."

Lord *Grenville* did not come down with any intention of opposing the Address; but, from the terms in which it was worded, it was impossible for him to give it his unqualified assent. His Lordship then disapproved at length of the Address, as holding out hopes to Spain and this country, which it would be impossible to realize.

Visc. *Sidmouth* concurred heartily in the proposed Address, though he by no means approved of the mode in which that declaration had been followed up, or the manner in which Ministers had aided the Spanish cause.

Lord *Mulgrave* defended the conduct of his Colleagues.

Lord *Auckland* took a similar ground to that of Lord Grenville; and was of opinion, that, in the answer to the Erfurth proposition, we ought to have confined ourselves to a general statement, that in the negotiation our Allies must be included, and that term would have admitted of further explanation.

After some explanations, the Address was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Jan.* 27.

The *Speaker*, in a very neat speech, informed Sir A. Wellesley, who was dressed in full regimentals, of the House voting him its Thanks for his brilliant services on the 17th and 21st of August in Portugal; to which a suitable answer was returned by Sir Arthur.

Mr.

Mr. *Wardle* then submitted to the House his promised Motion relative to the Army and the Commander in Chief. The Hon. Gentleman made several charges against his Royal Highness. The principal was, for advancing Officers in the Army at the request, and through the agency, of two females (Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Carey), who received, as a *douceur*, from such Officers, one half of the regulated value of their commissions. Mr. Wardle also alluded to the sale of places in Church and State, at a Commission-office near Threadneedle-street, under the firm of Haylop and Pollen; and stated that the persons in Administration said to be connected with them were the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Portland. He then moved "That a Committee be appointed, to investigate the conduct of the Commander in Chief with respect to Promotions, &c."

The *Secretary at War* felt an unfeigned pleasure, that an opportunity was afforded of instituting an effectual inquiry into the grounds of the calumnies so industriously circulated against that Illustrious Personage.

Sir *A. Wellesley* bore testimony to the discipline of the Army under his command, and for which the Country was solely indebted to his Royal Highness.

Messrs. *Yorke*, *Adam*, and *Wilberforce*, concurred in the same sentiments.

Sir *F. Burdett* was of opinion that the inquiry would terminate in the entire exculpation of his Royal Highness.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he could state, upon the authority of the Illustrious Person himself, that the most ready course of prosecuting the inquiry would be the most agreeable to him, and that he deprecated nothing so much as a course that would impede the final result.

The question, that a Committee of the whole House be appointed, was agreed to *nem. con.*

Gen. *Stewart* took upon himself to state, that (instead of 8 or 9000 men, as had been stated) "during the whole campaign, from the first moment the British army entered Spain, till their final embarkation at Corunna, the loss did not exceed half that number." *(Loud cheers.)*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Jan.* 31.

The *Speaker* acquainted the House, that he had received a Letter from Sir D. Baird, in answer to the one communicating the Vote of Thanks.

A Vote of Thanks, on the suggestion of Lord *Castlereagh*, was passed to Brig.-gen. Crawford, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Corunna.

Mr. Sec. *Canning* moved for an Address to his Majesty, declaring the concurrence of that House in the gracious Answer to the Overtures from the Russian and French Governments. In a very eloquent speech, he stated the grounds on which Ministers had been induced to act with regard to the propositions from Erfurth.

Mr. *Whitbread* disapproved of the answer returned by Ministers to the note from the two Emperors, as taunting and insulting; conceiving, that had the Overture been met in the spirit of conciliation and moderation, it might have led to negotiation. He concluded by proposing an amendment.

Sir *F. Burdett*, alluding to India, insisted that the usurpations of Buonaparte had many parallels in modern history; and seconded the amendment of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. *Ponsonby* expressed some regret at differing from his Hon. Friend (Mr. W.); but, though he did not approve of the sarcastic answer returned by the Ministers to the Overtures to treat, he was decidedly of opinion, that the Overtures were delusive, and that a more favourable answer would not have led to a desirable result.

Lord *H. Petty* was also against the Amendment.

Mr. Canning's motion was then agreed to, without a division.

February 1.

Sir *A. Wellesley* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow volunteering, to a certain extent, from the Irish Militia into the Regulars. He stated that this was merely the extension of the plan proposed by Lord Castlereagh for this country to Ireland. Leave given.

Mr. *Wharton* brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply; and the Resolution to grant a Supply to his Majesty, being read, was agreed to *nem. con.*

The *Speaker*, in two very elegant speeches, communicated the Thanks of the House to Brigadier-gen. Pane, Lieut.-gen. Fraser, and Sir S. Hood, all of whom were present, in full uniforms—to the two former, for the skill and valour displayed by them at the battle of Corunna; and to the latter, for his exertions in effecting the embarkation of the British troops at that port. Suitable replies were made by these gallant Officers.

Mr. Sec. *Canning* presented Copies of the Letter from Mr. Pinckney to him, and of the letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinckney; which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. *Canning* moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that a Letter addressed by him to Mr. Jeffrey (the Member for Poole) containing his appointment to the Office of Consul General for Portugal, should be laid before the House. The Right Hon. Secretary stated that this Letter would shew

shew the grounds on which the allowances for fees had been granted. Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. *Wardle*, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to investigate the charges brought against the Commander in Chief. Mr. *Wharton* in the chair.

Mr. *Wardle* commenced by reading from the *Gazette:* "30th July, 1805—56th Regiment, Lieut.-col. Knight, to be Major of the 5th Dragoons, vice Brooke, who exchanges." This being put in, the first witness, Dr. *A. Thynne*, was called, and examined by the Prosecutor, who previously declared that Dr. Thynne was unknown to him, and that he had had no communication with him. Dr. T. acknowledged that he had for seven or eight years attended Mrs. Clarke in his professional capacity; and that, at the request of his old friend Mr. R. Knight, the brother of Lieut.-col. K. he had applied to her to promote the exchange between the latter Gentleman and Major Brooke; for expediting which, he was authorized to offer her 200*l.* That he understood it was from her connexion with the Duke of York she was enabled to effect this. The promotion took place about a fortnight or three weeks after this application; and Mrs. Clarke sent the Gazette to the witness, who forwarded it to the parties. That the application was made at the request of Mr. R. Knight: the witness knew nothing of his brother. That Mrs. Clarke accompanied the Gazette with a note, to say the exchange was accomplished; that she was going out of town in a day or two; and that the 200*l.* would be very convenient. That he understood the exchange was obtained in a regular way; but Mrs. C. was to receive 200*l.* for her influence in expediting it: That, on his applying to her, she talked much of difficulty, of the secrecy necessary, and of the danger she incurred if any thing she did was suffered to transpire: That, previous to this application, he understood from Mr. Knight, that the exchange was in a train of being effected. It was a fair thing, and would have gone regularly through the office. That the witness never saw the Duke at Mrs. Clarke's; nor had he any proof of his Royal Highness's being privy to this action—it was only his surmise.

Mr. *Robert Knight* was next examined. He confirmed the testimony of Dr. Thynne as to the application to Mrs. Clarke, to whom the present witness, on his brother's exchange being effected, transmitted 200*l.* under a blank cover: That his brother had applied in the regular way for this exchange, and received the usual official answer, that whenever a proper successor could be found, there would be no objection to comply with his request: That some delay having taken place, of the cause of which he was ignorant, he mentioned it to Dr. Thynne, who recommended an application to Mrs. C. which was accordingly done through the medium of Dr. T. That the witness waited on Mrs. C. in September, to thank her for her exertions, when she intreated that he would be secret with respect to the transaction, lest it should come to the Duke of York's ears: That Mrs. C. had lately addressed several notes to him, to which he made no reply; about ten days ago, she called upon him, to inquire the name of the Officer who had exchanged with his brother. She then made a number of complaints of the ill treatment she had experienced from the Duke of York, who had left her 2000*l.* in debt, and expressed her determination to expose him to the publick, unless she could bring him to terms. The witness said, that that was her affair; and that he trusted she would not expose him or his brother. Her reply was, "Good God! no, I have no such intention. You can have nothing to do with it." That he certainly did understand from Mrs. C. that the exchange had been expedited in consequence of her application to the Commander in Chief; and that, after the receipt of the money, she *particularly desired that the whole of the transaction might be kept secret from his Royal Highness.* [The witness repeated the expression in *italics* several times.] That Mrs. C. did not particularise the measures that she intended to pursue in exposing his Royal Highness; but said that she had been neglected and ill-used by him; and that, if he would not pay her debts, she would expose him. The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

Mrs. *Mary-Anne Clarke**, being then called in, and examined by Mr. Wardle, stated that she lived with the Duke of York in July 1805; and recollected an application made to her by Dr. Thynne to use her influence with the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of expediting an

* Mrs. Clarke is the daughter of a journeyman printer of the name of Farquhar, who occupied a house in the court leading out of Fetter-lane to Cursitor-street. About 18 years ago, Mrs. C. then about 14, resided with her parents; and was a very pretty, sprightly, gaily-disposed girl, being very fond of shewing herself, and attracting attention. At this time Mr. Joseph Clarke, son of a respectable builder on Snowhill, became enamoured of Miss F., who readily received his addresses. She eloped with him, and they lived together about three years, when he married her. She conducted herself with propriety; and they lived together decently several years, in the course of which time she bore him several children, four of whom are alive.

exchange

exchange between Col. Knight and Col. Brooke, and for which she was to receive 200*l.*: that she spoke to the Duke of York on the subject, and gave him the paper that had been put into her hands by Dr. Thynne, containing the names of the parties: That the witness is certain that when she applied to the Commander in Chief to make the proposed exchange, she told him she did not know the Gentlemen, but that she expected a pecuniary recompence for her trouble: Cannot positively say whether she told his Royal Highness the amount or not: That, when the exchange appeared in the Gazette, she sent it with a note to Dr. Thynne, from whom, subsequently, she received 200*l.* inclosed in a note with Dr. T.'s compliments: That, on the same day she received the above sum, she told the Commander in Chief that the parties had kept their promise, and shewed him the notes she had received, one of which was changed by a servant belonging to his Royal Highness.

Examined by the *Attorney General*—That Mr. Knight called on her in September 1805, in company with Mr. Biddulph, to return thanks for the influence she had exerted in his brother's behalf. Mr. Biddulph had some favours to ask of her. That she desired that the transaction might be kept secret; but certainly expressed no fears lest it should reach the ears of the Duke of York. She wished it to be kept secret from the publick. That when she told his Royal Highness that she expected a compliment for the share she should have in the business, he said, "that it was very well: they had been trying it for some time: that he thought one of them rather a bad subject, but that he would do it." That his Royal Highness made no remark whatever when she shewed him the 200*l.* That she believes that the exchange was gazetted three days after the first application: That the transaction took place about the end of July, or beginning of August: That she did not communicate the circumstance voluntarily to Col. Wardle; he had heard it from other quarters; and having inquired of her if it were true, was answered in the affirmative: That the account she now gave was more in detail than that which she had afforded to Col. W. That the witness does not remember the day of the month when Dr. Thynne applied to her; and that she did not tell Col. W. that the application was made on Thursday, and the exchange gazetted on the succeeding Saturday: That she had no ends to accomplish by making the circumstance respecting the exchange known: That she did state to Mr. W. Adam, in a letter, that if her annuity was not regularly paid, she would, by publishing the letters his Royal Highness had sent to her at various times, raise a fund for the payment of those debts in which the Duke had involved her: That she made use of words to the same purpose in her conversation with Mr. R. Knight: That, being summoned to give evidence on a Court Martial, at the desire of his Royal Highness, under whose protection she then lived, she had represented herself as a widow, a deceit which was favoured by the Deputy Advocate General; but had not sworn so, though the Duke believed that she had; and under that impression, when she lately applied to him for a few hundreds, he threatened her with the pillory or bastile, for having been guilty of perjury. [Here the witness drew upon herself a rebuke from the Chairman for someludicrous answers she returned to the questions put to her.]

The witness, in answer to the interrogatories of the *Attorney General*, Mr. *Croker*, Sir *A. Pigott*, Lord *Folkstone*, Sir *F. Burdett*, &c. stated that she had been married 14 or 15 years, had not seen her husband for more than three years, and had never represented herself under the character of a widow to tradesmen: That she had never seen Major Hogan, but had known a man named Finnerty some years ago at Margate: That in the conversation between herself and Mr. R. Knight, relative to publishing her memoirs, he requested her to spare his brother: That she was in the habit of seeing Col. Wardle every other day; but had no farther conversation with him on the subject under examination, than to express her regret at the affair having been brought forward, and to inquire if her attendance at the bar of that House would be compulsory: That the note was sent to her with 200*l.*, with Dr. Thynne's compliments, and that she gave the bearer a guinea for his trouble: That on the evening of the same day that application was made to her by Dr. Thynne, she mentioned the affair to the Duke of York after dinner, and the exchange was in consequence gazetted in a few days: That the day on which she received the 200*l.* she shewed it to the Duke of York, and obtained change for one of the notes from one of his R. Highness's servants: That Col. Wardle became acquainted with the subject of Mr. Knight's business, and that of others, by means of Letters of which he possessed himself without her consent, and retained notwithstanding her remonstrances: That she had never put these letters into hands that would make them public, unless certain claims she made were complied with.—The witness was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. *W. Adam* then stated, that in the year 1805, being engaged confidentially by the Duke of York to investigate his affairs,

fairs, it came to his knowledge that the husband of the last witness had threatened to bring an action of *crim. con.* against the illustrious Duke. In consequence, it became necessary to inquire into the conduct of that Lady, which was found to be very incorrect. The Duke was, however, extremely unwilling to believe any representations to her prejudice. In one instance she had pleaded her coverture in defence to an action for goods which she had obtained by representing herself as a widow. Further investigation produced such glaring proofs of her misbehaviour, that the Duke at length became convinced that a continuance of the connexion would be inconsistent with his honour. Mr. Adam was authorized to impart the resolution of separation to her, and to promise a pension of 400*l.* *per annum*, while her conduct should be correct. Subsequently she had written herself, and employed others to write to the Duke, to obtain money. Of the payment of the annuity he knew nothing. The representations she had made of her birth, her marriage, and her relatives, he had found to be false.

Mr. *Wardle* acknowledged that he had possessed himself of the Letters of Mrs. Clarke against her consent; but denied that she mentioned to him the dates of any transactions which had been alluded to.

Col. *Gordon* stated that the recommendation of Gen. Norton respecting this exchange in question was received at the Office on the 1st of July; but there was a delay in complying with it, owing to this circumstance; that Col. Brooke having been seven years on half-pay, a more particular inquiry became necessary, in order to ascertain his eligibility to be recommended for the commission of a Majority in the Cavalry. The delay in the grant did not arise out of any objection to the request of Col. Knight, but proceeded solely from the question as to the eligibility of Col. Brooke.

February 2.

The answer from Rear-Admiral de Courcy to the Vote of Thanks was read.

The Bill for prohibiting, until six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, the distillation of spirits from grain in Great Britain, was read the first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the second reading of the Militia Enlistment Bill.

Mr. *Elliot*, Col. *Bastard*, Sir *T. Turton*, Lord *Euston*, and Lord *Temple*, spoke against the Bill.

The question was, however, carried without a division, and the Bill read a second time.

February 5.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when, on the motion of Mr. *Ward*, 130,000 seamen, including 31,400 Royal Marines, were voted for the year 1809. The sum of 551,500*l.* was also granted for ordnance; and two several sums of 10,500,000*l.* and 1,500,000*l.* were also voted to be raised by Exchequer Bills, to pay off similar sums of Exchequer Bills issued last Session, and now outstanding and unprovided for.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to inquire further into the Charges against the Commander in Chief. Mr. *Wardle* corrected the evidence he had given on a former night, that he had not seen Mrs. Clarke on Tuesday morning; he now recollected that he had seen Mrs. C. for a few minutes on the morning of Tuesday, as well as in the evening. The Hon. Gentleman being examined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, subsequently admitted that he had seen her three times on Tuesday. Denied that he had obtained any information of Mr. Finnerty relative to these charges, though he had seen him twice on the subject. The letters addressed to Mr. Adam by Mrs. Clarke were read, threatening that unless his Royal Highness paid the arrears of her annuity, she would expose him.—The testimony of Ludovick Amorand, servant to the Duke, and who always attended him to Gloucester-place, contradicted the circumstance formerly sworn to by Mrs. C. of his having procured change for one of the notes received in payment for Lieut.-col. Knight's exchange.—The case of Capt. Maling was then partially gone into; but it appeared that so far from having continued in Mr. Greenwood's Office after receiving his commission, he had, on the contrary, joined his regiment, and received recommendations for promotion from his superior Officers in consequence of his meritorious conduct. It was, however, admitted that there were many subalterns in the army who had served longer than Capt. Maling did when he was promoted.

Several questions being put to Mr. *Adam*, he acknowledged that his son, who was only 20 years of age, had a Lieutenant-colonelcy in the Army; and entered into an explanatory statement of the circumstance.

Mr. *Sheridan* expressed his surprise that his Hon. Friend (Col. Wardle) had not entered on this business with more serious preparation and knowledge, as he was convinced that his Hon. Friend was not actuated by any unworthy motives; but he thought, in exhibiting these charges, he was unwarily lending himself to an association of the most unprincipled characters.

INTER-

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 28, 1809.

Franchise, Port Royal, Dec. 1.

Sir, His Majesty's ships Franchise, Aurora, Daedalus, Reindeer, and Pert, having accidentally met on the 10th ult. and conceiving the taking of the town and port of Samana would facilitate the operations of the Spanish Patriots blockading the city of St. Domingo, I the next morning entered, and took possession of the harbour without any opposition, together with the vessels, agreeably to the list which I have the honour of inclosing.—I have very sincere pleasure in reporting, that, in addition to the assistance rendered our Allies, I have every reason to suppose the commerce of his Majesty's subjects will now pass unmolested, as Samana was the last refuge for the host of privateers which have so long infested the various passages to windward of St. Domingo; particularly so, as the Enemy were in the act of erecting batteries for their permanent establishment, which, had they been completed, would, from their position, have soon rendered the place tenable against almost any force, which might attack it.—I have allowed the French inhabitants to remain on their plantations, and assured them that their persons and property will be respected by the Spaniards; for which purpose I have entered into an agreement with Don Diego de Lira, a Spanish officer, and authorized him to hoist Spanish colours, and to keep the place, in trust, until your further pleasure is known. I have supplied them with such arms and ammunition as were taken in the privateers; and Don Diego deems himself competent to repel any force which the common enemy might be enabled to bring against him.

C. Dashwood, Capt.

Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ships at Samana, between Nov. 10 and 17.

French schooners, Exchange, of 100 tons, 5 guns, and 110 men.—Guerrier, of 90 tons, 5 guns, and 104 men.—Diane, of 180 tons, laden with fish, &c.—French brig, name unknown, of 160 tons, laden with fish, &c.—French sloop Brutus, of 50 tons and 5 men, laden with coffee, &c. The following vessels were re-captured at the Mouth of the Bayby, Reio Deer and Pert, Nov. 16, when running for the harbour:—English ship Jeannet, of 10 guns and 185 tons, from London, with bale goods, &c.—Spanish ship St. Erasmo, of 350 tons, from Malaga, with wine, bale goods, &c.

C. Dashwood, Capt.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the following captures:—The Colibry French National schooner; of 3 guns and 83 men, by the boats of the Polyphemus, Capt. W. Price Cumby: One marine was killed:—Le Vengeur French privateer of 16 guns and 48 men, by the Beagle, Capt. Newcombe; and La Clarisse French lugger privateer, pierced for 14 guns, only three mounted, and 46 men, by the Indefatigable, Capt. Rodd.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 4. Letter transmitted by Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

Circe, off St. Pierre's, Martinique, Dec. 14.

Sir, On Monday, at 11, A. M. his Majesty's brig Morne Fortunée informed me by signal that an Enemy's brig and two schooners were at anchor off the Pearl. I immediately recalled the look-out vessels, viz. the Stork, Epervier, and Express, and made all sail towards the Enemy. On our nearing St. Pierre's, I perceived a large schooner towing along shore, under cover of a number of troops.—The schooner finding it impossible to get between St. Pierre's and the Circe, the Stork closing fast, they run her on shore under a battery of four guns, flanked by two smaller ones, and the beach lined with troops. The signal was then made to close with the Enemy, and engage in succession, the Circe leading, followed by the Stork and Morne Fortunée; being within pistol-shot, the small batteries were soon silenced, and the troops driven from the beach. Seeing the brig and schooner unloading, I directed the Morne Fortunée to watch the schooner in shore, and to give similar orders to the Epervier on her coming up.—We then made sail towards the brig and the other schooner, which were lying well to windward close to the beach, under cover of four batteries and an immense number of troops and field-pieces, which they had brought on the beach to protect her. Having placed the barge and two cutters under the command of Lieut. Crook, Mr. Collman, purser, Mr. Smith, master, and Mr. Thomas, carpenter, who handsomely volunteered with 68 men to bring the brig out, I then made sail with the Stork and Express towards her, and directed the boats to lay off until the brig's fire slackened. It getting late, the vessels lying close in with the rocks, and having no pilot on board, I stood in, and was handsomely seconded by Captain Le Geyt, of the Stork. The ships did not commence action until our men were wounded from the beach with musketry. We then bore up under a heavy fire of great guns and small arms. Having passed the batteries and brig, the Circe's boats not waiting for the Stork's to come up, boarded in a most gallant manner; and it is with extreme concern I have to add, that their gallantry did not meet with its reward; they were beat back with dreadful slaughter; one boat taken and one sunk, the other entirely disabled. Our loss in the boats is, killed, wounded, and missing, 56.—By this time

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it was dark; I stood off until day-light, determining to persevere, and destroy the brig, if possible. In the evening I was joined by the Amaranthe, who watched the brig during the night. At eight, A.M. we perceived she had weighed; Capt. Brenton, in the most handsome manner, volunteering to bring her out, she was then towing and sweeping close in shore towards St. Pierre's: the boats of the Circe and Stork, and men from the Express, were sent to tow the Amaranthe up, who was at this time sweeping and using every exertion to close with the enemy. At ten, the French brig grounded near several batteries, to the Northward of St. Pierre's; the Amaranthe tacked and worked in under a heavy fire from the batteries and brig, from which she suffered considerably, having one killed and five wounded, followed by the Circe, the rest of the squadron engaging the batteries to leeward. From the Amaranthe's well-directed fire, she soon obliged them to quit the brig. Lieut. Hay, of the Amaranthe, on this service, distinguished himself very much, and speaks of the gallantry of Messrs. Brooke and Rigmaiden, of the same sloop, in very handsome terms; who, with the boats of the Circe, Amaranthe, and Stork, boarded her under a heavy fire from the batteries and troops on shore. Lieut. Hay, finding her bilged and impossible to get her off, effectually destroyed her in the evening. Captain Brenton again volunteered to destroy the schooner then on shore; I ordered Lieut. George Robinson, Second of the Amaranthe, but acting First of the Circe, with my order, on this occasion, to follow the directions of Capt. Brenton. At nine o'clock I had the pleasure to see her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge. I am sorry to add, that on this service, Mr. Jones, Master of the Amaranthe, was wounded; and one seaman killed, and 3 wounded, belonging to the Express. The Captains, Officers, and crews of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved with that coolness and intrepidity inherent in British seamen, particularly the Amaranthe, whose gallant conduct was noticed by the whole squadron. From the troops of the Royal York Rangers, under command of Lieut. Wright, doing duty as marines, I received every assistance. Lieut. Crook, who commanded the boats, I am sorry to say, is severely wounded in four places; the loss of this gallant young man's services are severely felt on board the Circe. I am likewise sorry to add, that Mr. Coleman, purser, is among the number that are dangerously wounded; his conduct on this, and other occasions, deserves my warmest approbation. On boarding, we discovered the brig destroyed was La Cygne, of 18 guns and 140 men, with flour, guns, and cartridge-paper, for the relief of Martinique. The two schooners had likewise flour, and were armed; I have not yet learnt their force or names; I am happy to say, that the one left off the Pearl is on shore bilged. In the performance of this service, our loss in killed and wounded, I am sorry to say, has been very great: but I have the consolation to think, that it was in the execution of an indispensable duty; and the grand object of cutting off the supplies of the Enemy, will, I trust, justify the means which I have adopted, if not a small consolation to the relatives of those who fell.

F. A. Collier.

Killed and Wounded.—Circe, 9 killed 21 wounded, 26 missing—56. Amaranthe, 1 killed 6 wounded—7. Stork, 1 killed, 1 wounded—2. Express, 1 killed, 3 wounded—4. Total, 12 killed, 31 wounded, 26 missing—69.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture, by his Majesty's sloop of war Bellette, of the French brig Revanche, of six guns and forty-four men, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe, with provisions for the support of that Island; also of the Admiral Villaret, a French letter of marque, of eight guns (four of which she threw overboard in the chace) and thirty-two men, from Martinique to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, by the Gorée, Captain Spear; and also of the French cutter Pommereuil, of fourteen guns and sixty men, by his Majesty's ship Shannon, Captain Brooke.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 11. This Gazette contains a Letter from Lord G. Stuart, Captain of L'Aimable, dated Feb. 7, announcing the capture of L'Iris French National 24-gun ship, commanded by Mons. Piquet, Capitaine de Frigate, but capable of carrying 32 guns, had only 24 when taken, 22 24-pounder carronades and two long twelves, and a complement of 140 men. She is only ten months old, copper-fastened, and in every respect qualified for his Majesty's service. We had only two men slightly wounded; the Enemy lost two killed and eight wounded.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Schomberg, of the Loire, dated at sea, the 6th inst. stating the capture of Le Hebe French national ship of war, frigate built, mounting 18 twenty-four pounder carronades and two long-twelves, with 160 men, after an action of about 20 minutes. The Hebe is of 450 tons, was bound to St. Domingo with 600 barrels of flour, had captured three vessels, and was commanded by Mons. Le Bretonneuire.—Also another, from Capt. Maling, of the Undaunted, announcing the capture of the San-Joseph copper-bottomed privateer, pierced for 14, but mounting only 14 guns, with 96 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

CONTINUATION OF THE FRENCH BULLETINS OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

The 25th French Bulletin, dated Benevento, Jan. 5, states, "The rear-guard of the English, by accepting battle at Prievas, had hoped to enable the left column, chiefly composed of Spaniards, to form its junction at Villa Franca.—They also hoped to gain a night, in order more completely to evacuate Villa Franca. We found in the hospital there, 300 English sick or wounded. The head of Merle's division, forming part of the Duke of Dalmatia's corps, came up with the advanced guard on the 3d. At four P. M. it reached the rear-guard of the English, who were upon the heights of Prievas, a league before Villa Franca, consisting of 5000 infantry and 600 cavalry. This was a very fine position, and difficult to attack. General Merle made his dispositions. The infantry advanced, beat the charge, and the English were entirely routed. The difficulty of the ground did not permit the cavalry to charge, and only 200 prisoners were taken. We had 50 men killed or wounded. Gen. Colbert advanced to see if the cavalry could form; his hour was arrived—a ball struck him in the forehead, and he lived but a quarter of an hour. There are two roads from Astorga to Villa Franca. The English took the right, the Spaniards the left; they marched without order—were cut off, and surrounded by the Hanoverian Chasseurs. A General of brigade, and a whole division, laid down their arms. —On the 2d, his Majesty reviewed at Astorga the divisions of Laborde and Loison, which form the Army of Portugal. The corps of the Duke of Elchingen supports that of the Duke of Dalmatia. —Since the 27th ult. we have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, among whom are 1,500 English. We have taken more than 400 baggage-waggons, 15 waggons of firelocks, their magazines, and hospitals. The English retreat in disorder; leaving magazines, sick, wounded, and equipage. They will experience a still greater loss; and if they be able to embark, it is probable it will not be without the loss of half their Army. We found in the barns several English who had been hanged by the Spaniards. His Majesty was indignant, and ordered the barns to be burnt.—The peasants, whatever may be their resentment, have no right to attempt the lives of the waggoners of either Army. His Majesty has ordered the English prisoners to be treated with all the respect due to soldiers who have manifested liberal ideas, and sentiments of honour. On the 4th, at night, the Duke of Dalmatia's head-quarters were ten leagues from Lugo. Governor de St. Cyr's division entered Barcelona on the 17th. On the 18th he came up with Generals Reding's and Vives's troops at Lieras, and completely routed them. He took 6 pieces of cannon, 30 waggons, and 3000 men."

The 26th Bulletin is dated Valladolid, 7th ult.—"After Gen. Gouvion de St. Cyr entered Barcelona, he proceeded to the Lobregat, forced the Enemy's intrenched camp, and took 25 pieces of cannon. He then took Tarragona, a place of great importance. The reports of Generals Duhesme and St. Cyr, contain the details of the military events that have taken place in Catalonia to the 21st December. They do the greatest credit to Gen. St. Cyr. Every thing that has taken place at Barcelona is to the praise of Gen. Duhesme, who has displayed great talents and firmness.—The Army of the Kingdom of Italy is already 80,000 strong, and good soldiers. These are the guarantees which that fine country has of being no longer the theatre of War. His Majesty has removed his head-quarters from Benevente to Valladolid." This Bulletin concludes with a philippic against the Religious Orders; and announces the suppression of the Dominican Convent, in which one Frenchman was found murdered.

The 27th Bulletin is also dated Valladolid, 9th ult.—"The Duke of Dalmatia, after the battle of Prievas, proceeded to expel the English from the post of Piedra Fella. He there took 1500 English prisoners, 5 pieces of cannon, and several caissons. The Enemy was obliged to destroy a quantity of baggage and stores. The precipices were filled with them. Such was their precipitate flight and confusion, that the divisions of Lorge and Lahoussaye found, among the deserted baggage, waggons filled with gold and silver; it was part of the treasure of the English Army. The property fallen into our hands is estimated at two millions. The remains of Romana's army are found wandering about in all directions. The remains of the Army of Majorca, of Ibernia, of Barcelona, and of Naples, are made prisoners. Gen. Maupetet having come up with, on the side of Zamora, his brigade of dragoons, a column of 800 men charged and dispersed them, and killed or took the greater part. The Spanish peasantry of Gallicia and Leon have no mercy

mercy on the English. Notwithstanding the strictest orders to the contrary, we every day find a number of English assassinated. The flight of the English army, the dispersion of the remains of the armies of Romana and Estramadura, and the evils which the troops of the different armies inflict upon the Country, rally the provinces round the Legitimate Authority. The city of Madrid has particularly distinguished itself;—28,500 heads of families have taken the oath of Allegiance upon the holy Sacrament. The citizens have promised his Imperial Majesty, that if he will place his brother on the throne, they will serve him with all their efforts, and defend him with all their means."

The 28th Bulletin is also dated from Valladolid, Jan. 13.—"The part of the treasure of the Enemy which has fallen into our hands is 1,800,000 francs. The English General took the position of Castro on his right, supported by the river Tombago, which passes by Lugo, and is not fordable. The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 6th, and employed the 7th and 8th in reconnoitring. The Duke determined to attack on the 9th; but the Enemy retreated in the night, and in the morning our advanced guard entered Lugo. The Enemy left 300 sick in the hospitals; a park of 18 pieces of cannon, and 300 waggons of ammunition. We made 700 prisoners. The town and environs of Lugo are choked with the bodies of English horses. Upwards of 2,500 horses have been killed. The weather is dreadful—rain and snow fall continually. From Sahagun the English retreated 150 leagues in bad weather, worse roads, through mountains, and always closely pursued at the point of the sword. It is difficult to conceive the folly of their plan of campaign. It must be attributed, not to the General who commands, and who is a clever and skilful man, but to that spirit of hatred and rage which animates the English Ministry. To push forward in this manner 30,000 men, exposing them to destruction, or to flight as their only resource, is a conception which can only be inspired by the spirit of passion, or the most extravagant presumption. The English Government is like the liar in the play, who has told the same untruth so often, that at last he believes it himself. Lugo was pillaged and sacked by the Enemy. We cannot impute these disasters to the English General; it is the usual and inevitable effect of forced marches and precipitate retreat. Zamora, whose inhabitants have been animated by the presence of the English, shut their gates against Gen. Maupetit: Gen. Dorneau scaled the city, and put the most guilty to the sword. Gallicia is the province of Spain which manifests the best disposition; it receives the French deliverers, who have relieved them at once from foreigners and from anarchy. The Bishop of Lugo, and the Clergy of the whole province, manifest the wisest sentiments. Valladolid has taken the oath to King Joseph.

The 29th Bulletin relates principally to the events in the interior of Spain; and states, that on the 13th ult. the Duke de Belluno had compelled 300 Officers, two Generals, seven Colonels, 20 Lieut.-colonels, and 12,000 men, to lay down their arms, while retreating to Alcazar. The Commander, Penegas, was killed.—The remainder of the Bulletin, reciting the compulsory Addresses of the Council of State, is unimportant.

The 30th, dated Valladolid, Jan. 21, we give at length: "The Duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on the 12th. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The Enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while, Gen. Franceschi ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of Sela. He made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took 6 officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the same day a body of 30 marines, who were fetching water from the bay near Mero, were taken. From the village of Perillo, the English fleet could be observed in the harbour of Corunna. On the 13th, the Enemy caused two powder-magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues. On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded; the numbers of which, according to spies and deserters, amounts to 3000 or 4000 men. The English were in the mean while occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea-shore. The Commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting the fire intended for his fortification, refused to admit them in it. On the evening of the 14th, we saw a fresh convoy of 100 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line. On the morning of the 15th, the divisions of Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villabon, where the Enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroy-

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ed. Our right wing was stationed on the point where the road from Corunna to Lugo, and that from Corunna to Santiago, meet. The left was placed behind the village of Elvina. The Enemy was stationed behind some beautiful heights. The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th, at three in the afternoon, that the Duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.—The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermet, which overthrew them, and drove them from the village of Elvina. The 4th regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory. General Jardon, at the head of the Voltigeurs, made a terrible carnage. The Enemy, driven from his positions, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.—The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack.—The Enemy availed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the Enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted on the field of battle more than 800 of their dead bodies, among which was the body of Gen. Hamilton, and those of two other General Officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 Officers, 300 men, and four pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses, which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded. —The Colonel of the 47th regiment distinguished himself. An Ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English Officer, who had endeavoured to wrest from him his eagle. The General of Artillery Bomgeat and Col. Fontenay have signalized themselves. At day-break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 18th the whole disappeared. The Duke of Dalmatia had caused a carronade to be discharged among the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken. We found in the establishment of the Palloza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects of the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and deserters, is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 2500 men. Thus has terminated the English Expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation, 6,500 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on-board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year, not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights, are very favourable to an army on their retreat. Of the 38,000 men whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.—The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Gallicia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 3000 men, who are wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Gallicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued.—The General of division Lapisse has sent patroles into Portugal, who have been well received there.—General Maupetit has entered Salamanca; he met there with some sick of the English troops."

The 31st Bulletin states: After the battle of the 16th, a dreadful night passed at Corunna. The English entered in confusion and consternation. The English had landed more than 80 pieces of cannon; only 12 were re-embarked; the remainder has been taken or lost; we find ourselves in possession of 60 pieces of English cannon. Independent of two millions the army has taken from the English, it appears that a treasure more considerable has been cast away among the rocks. The peasants and soldiers have collected a great quantity of silver. The English have lost every thing that constitutes an army—Generals, artillery, horses, baggage, ammunition, magazines. On the 17th, at day-break, we were masters of the heights that command the road to Corunna, and the batteries were playing upon the English convoy. Five hundred English horses were taken alive, 16,000 muskets, and a great deal of battering cannon.

cannon. A great number of magazines are full of preserved provisions *(munition confectiones)*, which the English were obliged to leave behind: 200,000lbs. weight of powder has also fallen into our hands.—There were 300 English sick in the hospital. We found in the port seven English ships, three loaded with horses, and four with troops. The fortress of Corunna is of an extent which secures it from a *coup de main*. It was, therefore, impossible to enter it before the 20th, in virtue of the annexed capitulation *. In Corunna we found above 200 pieces of Spanish cannon. The English will have gained by their expedition the hatred of the Spaniards, shame and dishonour. The flower of their army, composed of Scotchmen, has been either wounded, killed, or taken. General Francheschi has entered St. Jago de Compostella, where he found some magazines, and an English guard, which he took. He marched immediately upon Vigo.—Romana appeared to have taken this route with 2500 men, all that he could rally. The division Mermet marched on Ferrol. The air about Corunna is infected by the carcases of 1200 horses whom the English killed in the streets. Gen. Alzedo, Governor of Corunna, who appears to have taken part with the insurgents only from force, took the oath of fidelity to King Joseph Napoleon with enthusiasm. The people manifest the joy they feel at being delivered from the English.

Palafox has published a Proclamation, addressed to the brave inhabitants of Madrid, and dated from his head-quarters at Saragossa, the 4th of January; in which he tells them that Saragossa always has been, and ever will continue to be, the grave of its enemies, and its invincible walls an insurmountable obstacle to their progress. Its heroic inhabitants will ever remain true and loyal to their beloved Sovereign Ferdinand, and are determined to conquer or die.

An extensive desertion is stated to have taken place among the Italian, Swiss, and German troops, who have been compelled by the French to take part in the war.

The Marquis de Romana, it is stated, has, with the remains of his army, taken possession of Bayona, a sea-port in Gallicia South-west of Vigo; where it is probable he will be able to sustain himself till we can send ships to bring them away.

The French and Spanish Squadrons are moving to the outer harbour of Cadiz. The numerous French prisoners confined both on-board the hulks and in the city, were to be sent to Majorca and Minorca.

The French and Genoese property at Cadiz has been seized.

The San Juste man of war arrived at Cadiz on the 2d inst. from Vera Cruz, with 9,200,000 dollars (two millions sterling) for the use of the Spanish Patriots.

The Supreme Junta, in the name of Ferdinand VII, has abolished a contribution of 3½ *per centum*, which, by a Decree of the 26th June 1805, was put on all fruits, birds, and other animals, that before did not pay tithes to the Clergy.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte, it is said, has withheld, since August, the pension he formally assigned to Charles IV. of Spain, in the famous Treaty of Renunciation; and that deluded Monarch has, in consequence, suffered extreme distress. He was very ill the middle of last month, and three physicians were ordered from Montpelier to attend him.

Buonaparte has returned, unexpectedly, to Paris: the cause is not known.

ITALY.

We learn from Sicily, that an attempt will soon probably be made to carry the long-menaced invasion into effect. Our people were full of confidence. A small flotilla, with stores for Reggio, had been intercepted on its passage, and destroyed by our boats under the guns of the Scylla.

Buonaparte has declared Leghorn to be a free port.—Florence has been made a kind of staple place.

Umbria, including Perrugia, Foligno and Terni, is to be separated from the Ecclesiastical States.

GERMANY.

Austria is unceasingly occupied in the augmentation and completion of her Military system; and, among other measures of precaution, has been busily employed in forming large stores of grain.

The Prince of Lichtenstein has, by permission of the Government, just published a new and comprehensive edition of the statistical Tables of the Austrian

* The Capitulation of Corunna consists of 13 articles, which were signed on the 19th ult. A general amnesty is granted to the garrison and inhabitants of Corunna, and is extended to the whole province of Gallicia. Property of every description is to be respected; and to such persons as are desirous of removing into the interior, passports will be granted.—All persons in military, civil, or ecclesiastical situations, are allowed to retain their rank on taking the oath of allegiance to King Joseph—those who refuse to be considered as prisoners of war.

Empire,

Empire. According to these tables the population amounts to 23,965,000 persons; the regular army comprises 390,000 men, of whom 271,800 are infantry, 50,800 cavalry, 14,840 artillery—the rest consist of guards, invalid corps, &c. There is besides an army of reserve of 49,530 men, and a militia of 250,000 men, indepenednt of the Hungarian insurrection. The empire comprises 11,328 square miles, 790 towns, 2046 fairs, 65,460villages and hamlets,and 3,673,610 dwelling-houses. The revenue is now 146 millions of florins, 28 of which are for the support of the Court, and 48 millions for that of the army. Vienna contains 6935 houses, and a population, exclusive of strangers, of 222,808 persons.

At Dresden, several days during the last month, the cold was 20 degrees below the freezing point, and many persons were frozen to death.

PRUSSIA.

General Lecoq has been arrested, with several other Prussian officers, on account of their conduct in the late war.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, Jan. 6. Their Prussian Majesties, with Princes William and Augustus, arrived here, and were most cordially received by the Imperial family.

DENMARK.

The Kingdom of Denmark now feels the effects of its war with Great Britain, and its alliance with France. The Danish Bank notes lose upwards of 60 per cent. for ready cash.

SWEDEN.

An epidemic fever is stated to have broken out in Stockholm, which carries off about 50 persons daily.

ASIA.

A triple Alliance, offensive and defensive, is about to be confirmed between the India Company, the Nabob of Oude, and the Gwicawar of Guzerat; in consequence of which there will be a vast accession of military force for the defence of the North and North-west Provinces.

The Abbé Dubois, who was so fortunate as to escape from France during the horrors of the Revolution, and has since resided in the Mysore country, has completed a very valuable work on the various *casts* of India. It has been warmly recommended by Sir J. Mackintosh to the notice of the Government, who have agreed to purchase the manuscript of the Abbé, and to publish an English translation at their own expence.

AMERICA and the WEST-INDIES.

The American Congress has passed a Bill, making it a misdemeanor for subjects of the United States to trade under foreign licences, and inflicting a penalty on the offender of a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars.

The Bill for enforcing the Embargo, which originated in the Senate, was carried by a majority of two to one in the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Madison and Clinton have been elected President and Vice-President. The Government Party has so decided a superiority in both Houses, as to ensure the carrying into effect all the leading measures of Administration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Farther effects of the Thaw (*see* 83.)—The lower part of *Bristol* was inundated. The water exceeded four feet. The fresh in the river was so furious, that it drove two trows against the temporary wooden bridge, between Clare-street and St. Augustin's back, and forced it down.—At *Bath*, the flood rushed with such velocity as to threaten destruction to whatever impeded its progress. The inhabitants have been great sufferers. Houses, unable to withstand the torrent, fell, and buried their inmates under the ruins. Several have been drowned, and others lost their property. Timber to a great amount, cattle, horses, carts, &c. have been carried away. The flood has been greater than known in the memory of man.—At *Exeter*, the shops were shut, being full of water, and the inhabitants obliged to betake themselves to their upper rooms. —In *Thoverton*, there was so sudden a swell, that one half of the house of Mr. Anthony, surgeon, was completely washed away.—On the 28th, as the Exeter mail was near *Staines*, the coach got into a part where the water was so deep that it floated, and the horses swam. The coach was suddenly thrown over, the coachman and guard thrown to a considerable distance; and the passengers and the horses were got out, but the coach could not be. The whole country round was covered from *Chertsey* to *Maidenhead*; the towns running with water in torrents as high as the parlour windows. Numbers of the poor have lost their all, which has been carried away in the streams. The lower part of *Egham* was impassable. It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the Ravensburne rose to such a height as to carry away part of the bridges at *Lewisham* and *Deptford*, the Wandle River, which has its source within 100 yards of the Ravensburne, did not overflow its banks. The Addiscombe Brook, which runs into the Wandle below Merton, rose ten feet perpendicular height, and laid *Tooting* under water.

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—In the fens in Cambridgeshire, the waters of *Ely* rose higher by six inches than ever remembered, and rolled over the banks in a truly terrific manner. At length the banks gave way in most directions, and inundated 60,000 acres of land six feet deep, involving houses, cattle, stacks, corn, and every thing, in one general ruin: such a melancholy scene of destruction was never witnessed in the country. The damage is estimated at more than half a million; as all the next season is lost, as well as the growing crops, &c.

Jan. 1. The quantity of rain which fell during last year at Dalkeith Palace was 27,995 inches; at Bothwell Castle, 24,598; and at Glasgow, 21,795.

Jan. 17. This afternoon the ship Trusty, of 350 tons, J. White, master, from Bristol for Cork, to join convoy, and from thence to proceed to Tobago, struck on a rock called the Brazen Head, near the signal tower, off *Brown's Town*, where she went to pieces in less than half an hour; and, out of her crew of 23, only seven persons were saved.

Jan. 19. The weather this day was singularly fatal in its effects to many of the feathered tribe in Kent. The admirable mechanism of their feathers was so deranged by the rain, which as it fell on them was converted into ice, that their wings were deprived of the power of motion, and the birds dropped to the ground. In the neighbourhood of *Maidstone*, large numbers of larks, with some wood-pigeons, pheasants, and partridges, were caught alive by the hand. A boy in the service of a miller at Leybourne picked up, in a field of 40 acres belonging to his master, 95 larks, 26 rooks, 3 partridges, and 2 pheasants.

Jan. 31. A shocking accident happened at *Stockwith*, near Gainsborough. A boat, with ten men on-board, who had been for amusement into the marshes adjoining the river Trent (and which were overflowed by the breaking of the Trent banks), by bad management on their return, was upset in the river; and two young men, named John Helifield (a shoemaker) and James Brooke (a gentleman's servant), both of Stockwith, were drowned.

Cambridge, Feb. 2. List of gentlemen who obtained honours at the late examination for the degree of B. A.

WRANGLERS.

Alderson, Caius	Jeremy, Trin. coll.
Standley, Caius	Beevor, Queen's
Gorham, Queen's	Turner, Caius
Leeson, Clare-hall	Johnson, Caius
Bayley, Trin. coll.	King, St. Peter's
Evans, Clare-hall	Hutchins, Trinity Hall
Gilby, Trin. coll.	

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Yarker, Trin. coll.	Harrison, Catharine Hall
Fayrer, Clare-hall	Hargreaves, Tr. col.
Bidwell, Clare-hall	Hey, Queen's
Plues, Trin. coll.	Johnson, Trin. coll.
Greenwood, St. Pet.	Thompson, Queen's
Ward, Caius	Fallowfield, St. Pet.
Lloyd, Trin. coll.	

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Handley, Trin. coll.	Ward, Jesus
Howard, Queen's	Fisher, Magdalen
Roberts, St. John's	Hewitt, Trin. coll.
Ellis, Trin. coll.	Metcalfe, Jesus
Geldart, Cath.-hall	Smedley, Trin. coll.

The two annual 25*l.* Prizes, given by Dr. Smith, Master of Trinity, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are this year adjudged to Mr. Alderson, of Caius college; and Mr. Stanley, of Caius coll. } equal. Gorham, of Queen's coll. }

The Prize was first instituted in 1768; and a similar decision has not before taken place.

Penzance, Feb. 6. Two vessels, one from Cork, and the other supposed to be a West Indiaman, were totally lost at Guldrevie, near St. Ives, in Cornwall, and all the crew perished.

Feb. 12. A boat, with three men belonging to the Peacock brig, was upset in *Plymouth Sound*, and the whole drowned.—A similar accident happened to five soldiers, who, in attempting to land from a transport, shared the same fate.—A transport full of troops, same day, being driven against the pier-head, a serjeant and two privates attempted to jump on shore; but, falling between the vessel and the pier, were drowned.

Part of the cliff between *Folkstone* and *Sandgate*, to the extent of 300 feet in length and 40 in depth, has fallen; and other parts of it are giving way.

Feb. 14. A remarkable occurrence took place on-board the Warren Hastings, moored at the *Motherbank*. The morning being fine, it was deemed necessary to get up the top-gallant-masts. About three in the afternoon, the atmosphere to the Westward indicated a violent storm; several sailors were sent aloft to strike the top-gallant-masts; but, when lowering them, the wind blew tremendously, and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder. Three distinct balls of fire were emitted from the heavens; one fell into the main-top-mast cross-trees, killed a man on the spot, and set the main-mast on fire, which continued in a blaze for five minutes. A few hands ran up the shrouds to bring down their dead companion, when the second ball struck one of them, and he fell upon the guard-

guard-iron in the top, from which he bounded off into the cross-jack braces. His arm was much shattered and burnt, and it was expected he must undergo amputation. The third ball came in contact with a Chinese, killed him, and wounded the main-mast in several places: the force of the air, from the velocity of the ball, knocked down Mr. Lucas, the chief mate, who fell below, but was not much hurt. For some time after, a sulphureous smell continued.

Feb. 18. A waggon drawn by four horses, last week, in attempting to cross the stream at *Coningsby-mill*, near Louth, was forced down by the current, when unfortunately the waggoner and two horses were drowned.

The proprietors of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and of the Leeds and Liverpool canals, have at length agreed to unite the two, by extending the latter from Wigan to Leigh. This undertaking will be highly productive to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to the manufacturers in its vicinity. There are only seven miles to cut.

Domestic Occurrences.

Friday, Jan. 27.

At half-past 11 this night, a fire broke out at Mr. Hardy's, card-maker, St. Paul's Church-yard, which burnt with great rapidity for 3 hours, when it was subdued.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

At four this morning a fire broke out in the house of Alexander Bruce, esq. army agent, in Pall-mall-court. Mr. Angerstein, the corner of the court, was in the utmost apprehension for the safety of his valuable collection of paintings; but they were all safely lodged in the house of the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's-square. The house of Mr. M'Donald, another army-agent, was also partially injured.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

Early this morning the body of Mr. G. Johnston was found murdered in the Kent road. He was about 40, and had most respectable connections in town: he had been first lieutenant of the Alkmaar, 50, and was afterwards first lieutenant of the Standard, 64. Whilst he belonged to the latter vessel, he was afflicted with a severe fit of illness, by which he lost his ship; upon his recovery, he was appointed to the Edyren sloop, Captain Pengelly. On the 3d, he dined with Mr. Willats of Brewer-street, and afterward set out to join his ship at the Great Nore; but, finding the night far advanced, he applied for lodging at different places in Kent-street and the Kent-road, but to no effect. There was nothing further heard about him till he was found murdered. He had received about ten wounds on the face, and six on the left hand, by one of which the thumb was nearly severed from the rest of the hand, as if the deceased had grasped at some sharp instrument, which was dragged through his hand.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

This being the Fast-day, his Majesty, the Duke of Cumberland, Princesses, &c. went to St. George's chapel, and heard the Form of Prayer appointed for the day, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Cookson. The Queen and Princess Elizabeth had the Form of Prayer, and Divine Service, performed in the Palace. The House of Lords went in procession to Westminster Abbey, where they heard a sermon (from Isaiah, xxvi. 9.) preached by the Bp. of Carlisle. The Commons went to St. Margaret's church. The Prince of Wales's Volunteers attended Divine Service at St. Martin's church, the St. James's at St. James's, and the Old St. George's at the parish-church of St. George, Hanover-square.—At the Roman Catholic chapel, in Sutton-street, High Mass was celebrated by Fathers Ratillier, Norris, and Hurst.—At Duke's Place, the Rev. Solomon Herschell preached to a numerous assemblage of the Jewish faith.

Monday, Feb. 13.

This morning the body of a young man was found by two watermen at Arundel-stairs, Strand. He had 12*l.* in bank-notes and some cash in his pockets. His neckcloth was marked J. T.—Another body was picked up, drowned off Strand-lane, about the same time.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

This morning, soon after three, a fire broke out at Mr. Askell's Cooperage in York-street, Westminster, which burnt with great rapidity for above an hour, and threatened devastation to the York Brewery, nearly adjoining, and the neighbourhood. It consumed the whole of the premises where it began, and damaged the houses of Mr. Lamb, grocer, and Mr. Dudley, patten-maker.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

A fire broke out in a Cooperage in Lower-street, Deptford, which consumed the same, with four adjoining houses.—A fire also broke out in Camden-street, Walworth, but was soon got under.

Friday, Feb. 24.

This night, about a quarter after 11, the superb Theatre of Drury-lane was discovered to be on fire; and by four the next morning was entirely consumed. No lives were lost. Want of room compels us to defer the particulars to our next Number.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS *appointed by* HIS MAJESTY *in Council for the Year* 1809.

Bedfordshire—Rob. Garstin, of Harrold, esq.
Berkshire—Sir Thos. Theophilus Metcalfe, of Fernhill, bart.
Buckinghamshire—Thomas Stanhope Baddcock, of Buckingham, esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdon—John Heathcote, of Conington Castle, esq.
Cheshire—Thomas William Tatton, of Wittinshall, esq.
Cumberland—Miles Ponsonby, of Hail-Hall, esq.
Derbyshire—Charles Upton, of Derby, esq.
Devonshire—Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, of Kellerton, Bart.
Dorsetshire—James John Farquharson, of Langton, esq.
Essex—J. Rutherford Abdy, of Albyns, esq.
Gloucestershire—John Hodder Moggridge, of Dymock, esq.
Herefordshire—W. Wall, of Leominster, esq.
Hertfordshire—Edmond Darby, of Ashton-house, esq.
Kent—Sir Brooke William Bridges, of Goodneston, bart.
Lancashire—Samuel Clowes, of Boughton-hall, esq.
Leicestershire—Sir William Manners, of Buckminster, bart.
Lincolnshire—Sir R. Heron, of Stubton, bt.
Monmouthshire—John Kemys Gardner Kemys, of Pertholey, esq.
Norfolk—James Coldham, of Anmer, esq.
Northamptonshire—R. Andrew, of Harleston, esq.
Northumberland—Wm. Sadlier Brewere, of Bewicke, esq.
Nottinghamshire—Thomas Walker, of Burryhill, esq.
Oxfordshire—J. Harrison, of Shelswell, esq.
Rutlandshire—Abel Walford Bellaers, of Bulmerthorpe, esq.
Shropshire—Wm. Sparling, of Petton, esq.
Somersetshire—J. Nurton, of Milverton, esq.
Staffordshire—Theophilus Levett, of Whichner, esq.
County of Southampton—John Blackburne, of Preston Candover, esq.
Suffolk—John Dresser, of Blyford, esq.
Surry—Edward Bilke, of Southwark, esq.
Sussex—Thomas Tourle, of Landport, esq.
Warwickshire—Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone, esq.
Wiltshire—Sir Charles Warre Mallett, of Wilbury-house, bart.
Worcestershire—Henry Bromley, of Abberley, esq.
Yorkshire—Sir G. Wombwell, of Wombwell, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire—Richard Isaac Starke, of Laughame Castle, esq.
Pembroke—C. Allen Phillips, of the Hill, esq.
Cardigan—Wm. Skyrme, of Altgcock, esq.
Glamorgan—Jer. Homfray, of Llandaff, esq.
Brecon—Thomas Wood, of Gwernivett, esq.
Radnor—John Whittaker, of Cascob, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Wm. Davies, of Ty Ucha, esq.
Carnarvonshire—Thomas Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn, esq.
Anglesey—Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Bodewyrd, bart.
Montgomeryshire—Thomas Edwards, of Trefuant, esq.
Denbighshire—J. Ablet, of Llanbedb, esq.
Flintshire—Thomas Peate, of Bistree, esq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highness the* PRINCE OF WALES, *in Council, for* 1809.

Cornwall—The Honourable Charles Bagnal Agar.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1809.	NORFOLK. Ld Ellenbro' J. Grose	MIDLAND. L. C. Justice J. Bayley	HOME. L. C. Baron J. Heath	WESTERN. B. Thomson J. Chambre	NORTHERN. J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc	OXFORD. B. Graham B. Wood
Sat. Mar. 4.	Aylesbury					
Monday 6.		Northampt.				Reading
Tuesday 7				Winchester		
Wednes. 8						Oxford
Thursday 9	Bedford		Hertford			
Friday 10		Oakham				
Saturday 11	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Salisbury	York & City	Glou. & City
Monday 13			Chelmsford			
Tuesday 14	Cambridge					
Wednes. 15				Dorchester		
Thursday 16		Nott. & town				Monmouth
Saturday 18	Thetford					Hereford
Monday 20		Derby	Horsham	Exeter and		
Wednes. 22			Kingston	[City		
Thursday 25	Bury St. Ed-	Leic. & Bor.			Lancaster	Shrewsbury
Monday 27		Coventry &	Maidstone	Launceston		
Tuesday 28		[Warwick				Stafford
Sat. April 1				Taunton		Wor. & City

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. MOORE, K. B.

Sir John Moore was born at Glasgow, and was the son of Dr. Moore, then a physician in that city; but afterwards known to the world by numerous Works of Literature, which rank him high as a just and philosophical observer of human life and manners, and an elegant and pleasing Writer. Dr. Moore travelled with the late Duke of Hamilton on the Continent; and on this occasion he was accompanied by his son, afterwards Sir John Moore, who had thus an excellent opportunity of finishing his education, and acquiring a facility in the modern languages. Gen. Moore entered the service early in life; and as he soon displayed his military talents, his rise was rapid. In 1801 he was appointed Colonel of the 52d Regiment, and rose to the rank of Major-general in 1802. Corsica was the first scene in which he had an opportunity of shewing his military talents; and here, on many occasions, he displayed his personal bravery and good conduct. He was next sent out to the West Indies, in 1795, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; where, by his distinguished conduct, he acquired the full confidence of that great General, who selected Sir J. Moore to accompany him in his expedition to Holland in 1799, where he was slightly wounded. In the expedition to Egypt, however, he had a more ample field for establishing his character as an excellent officer. On that occasion, he commanded at the disembarkation of the forces; and his conduct was deemed a master-piece of generalship, of which even Buonaparte himself is said to have declared that it was worthy of the ablest General that ever lived. At the battle of Alexandria, General Moore was wounded when leading on the reserve with his usual gallantry; and on his return, his Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and the Order of the Bath. Sir J. Moore was in active service during almost the whole of the present war. He commanded at Shorncliffe, in Kent; and afterwards succeeded General Fox in the command of the troops at Sicily. The expedition to Sweden, in which he commanded, had not that satisfactory result which was to be wished; but Ministers have uniformly declared, that this proceeded from no misconduct whatever on his part. The transactions of the Army in Spain are too recent to call for any recapitulation; and when the plan and motives upon which General Moore acted shall be fully laid before the Publick, we have no doubt that his character will be rescued from those insinuations of tardiness which some persons seem disposed to attach to it. In the mean time, we know that he fell most gloriously at the post of danger, and animating his troops to those exertions, by which a complete repulse of the Enemy, and the safe embarkation of our Army, were secured. He had put himself at the head of the 42d Regiment, in order to support the right of the Army, and had just finished a short address to his soldiers, when he was mortally wounded by a cannon-ball. He had not been an hour in the field at Coruna, when he received the wound which deprived his Country of his valuable life. The only British Cavalry in the battle was a party of the 15th, consisting of about 40 men, under the command of Lieut. Knight, which comprised the whole of Sir John Moore's escort. Lieut. Knight was close by Sir John when he received his wound; as was also Col. Graham, the late Member for Perthshire. The fatal cannon-ball struck the ground about 20 yards from the spot where the gallant Chief was placed, from which it bounded, and took him in the shoulder. It knocked him off his horse: but he soon recovered himself, rose from the ground, and shewed a disposition to remount, before he perceived that his arm was gone. He was then placed in a sort of car or waggon; but it had scarcely began to move, when he complained of the pain caused by the motion of the vehicle. Some blankets were then procured, in which he was placed, and conveyed into the town. The Surgeons expressed surprise that it did not produce immediate death; as, besides the loss of his arm, his side was all bruised and shattered by the ball.

From all that we have heard of the character of Sir John Moore, he seems to have been a man exclusively devoted to the military profession. He was a complete soldier, and a strict disciplinarian; so that the 52d Regiment, of which he was Colonel, and which he had under his command at Shorncliffe, was generally looked up to, as a model in point of discipline and manœuvre. He seems to have had all those talents which, had he been destined to command a Continental Army upon a large scale, and a protracted warfare, would probably have placed him in the same rank with the first Generals of modern Europe. He was unmarried; his mother is still alive, and resides at Cobham, in Surrey. One of his brothers, Capt. Graham Moore, was Commodore of the fleet which convoyed the Royal Family of Portugal to the Brazils; he has several other brothers who are all respectable professional men.

The following particulars as to his death are given to the Publick on the authority of one of his most confidential attendants and friends:—"I met the General on the evening

evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'Do not leave me.'—He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little. After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows: The first question he asked was 'Are the French beaten?' which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed 'I HOPE THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND WILL BE SATISFIED. I HOPE MY COUNTRY WILL DO ME JUSTICE.'—You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother' —*(here his voice failed him)*—'HOPE—HOPE—I have much to say, but cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, and are all my Aides-de-Camp, well?—I have made my will, and have remembered my servants—Colborne has my will, and all my papers.' Major Colborne (his principal Aid-de-Camp) then came into the room; he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me, *Remember*, you go to ———; and tell him it is my *request*, and that *I expect* he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it.' He then again asked Major Colborne, if the French were beaten; and on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said 'it was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to *know he had beat the French*.'—'Is General Paget in the room?' On my telling him he was not, he said, 'Remember me to him.'—'I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying;—I am in great pain.' He then thanked the Doctors for their attention. Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy if all his Aides-de-Camp were well. He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle. He said to me, while the Surgeons were examining his wound, 'YOU KNOW I HAVE ALWAYS WISHED TO DIE THIS WAY.' As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture."

The interment of Sir John Moore took place at an early hour the next morning after his death. A grave only three feet deep was dug by his officers for his remains on the bastion of Corunna, in which they were deposited without a coffin. The service was read by the Rev. H. J. Symonds, one of the chaplains to the Guards, who, with the numerous train that attended the interment, were frequently fired upon during the performance of the sepulchral rites. At that time the Enemy had made their appearance upon the heights which command the town and harbour of Corunna.

A subscription in Glasgow, for a monument to Sir J. Moore, amounted on Wednesday, Feb. 15, to 2000*l*. In all the churches of Glasgow and Paisley, on the Fast-day, the great majority of the congregations appeared in deep mourning, from respect to the memory of Sir J. Moore and Col. Napier of Blackston.

The following elegant tribute to the memory of Sir John Moore has been paid by the Commander in Chief:

GENERAL ORDERS.

"The benefits derived to an Army from the example of a distinguished Commander do not terminate at his death; his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions. In this view, the Commander in Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret which the death of Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the troops the military career of that illustrious Officer for their instruction and imitation. Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt, that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a Subaltern Officer are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant atchievements for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity to the duties of that station. In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the Troops found in their Leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced on others. Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession obtained him the confidence of sir Ralph Abercrombie; and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious Officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our National superiority over the arms of France. Thus sir John Moore at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life. In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point

as a preferable subject for praise: it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the Commander in Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation. The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops. During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the Officer and Soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his Country called him the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory. His Country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory; and the Commander in Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the Army.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Horse Guards, Feb. 1, 1809."

BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE JOHN-WHITE PARSONS, ESQ.

Mr. P. who died lately at West Camel, Somersetshire, was many years an active member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society. He was also a benefactor to his Country, greater perhaps than many men whose fame has been trumpeted over the four quarters of the globe. A celebrated author observes, that the man who has made a blade of grass grow, where no grass grew before, is a more valuable character than all the conquerors that ever flourished in the world. If this observation is founded in truth, it must apply to Mr. Parsons in an eminent degree; for there were few men who, by the application of solid theory to successful practice, contributed more than he did to increase the stock of human sustenance. Unlike those speculating monopolists who drive away the cultivators of fertile fields in order to convert them into wastes and deserts, he came into the possession of an estate which was itself little better than a desert, and made it one of the best-appointed and most productive farms in England. The lands of West Camel, in Somersetshire, comprising about 400 acres, were originally very bad in quality; the soil being for the most part a very wet retentive sour clay, and nearly on a level with the banks of a river. The mode he adopted for curing this bad quality of the soil was that of calcining the clay by burning every part of the surface. His next improvement was to make drains to carry off the superfluous water which had before remained stagnant. These were most skilfully contrived; served for fences, and were extended over the whole of the estate. They were made so wide and deep, as completely to arrest the progress of those mischievous idlers called *sportsmen*; and communicated with each other by trenches, which carried away all the superfluous moisture of the land. In the pasture lands, the drains were open. The clay thrown out of the ditches and trenches and other waste earth was burnt into ashes; and after being mixed with lime, coal-ashes, sand, gravel, and road-earth, into a compost, was thrown upon the land for manure. His other means for increasing his store of manure were, by sloping down the banks of the ditches, making drains to collect the mud, and clearing up the bed of the river, by which a great quantity of light compost earth was annually gained, to mix with the dung for heavy clay land; by constantly burning large quantities of lime, of which 200 bushels were considered sufficient for an acre of tillage; by throwing daily some hot unslaked lime under the bedding and tails of the stall-fed cattle, for the purpose of absorbing the urine, increasing the fermentation, and keeping-in the oleaginous volatile parts of the dung; and, lastly, by feeding his horses and cattle, during the Summer, in the yards, on green vetches and clover. Mr. Parsons used the old-fashioned plough of the country where he lived. He totally excluded Summer fallowing, after the land was once cleaned, and strictly observed an alternate cropping for man and beast. His crops were in the following rotation: 1. potatoes, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, well-drained and manured; 2. Winter vetches; 3. wheat; 4. beans or pease, or barley, or oats, with marl-grass, broad clover, Devonshire ray, melfoil, trefoil, and the best meadow hay-seeds. He esteemed parsnips as far superior to any other vegetables for cattle; and recommended getting garden-seeds, grass-seeds, and seed-corn from the Continent. He found that seed-barley from Lisbon ripened a fortnight before the native barley, and yielded by far the best crop. In his system of PLANTING as well as of tillage, sowing, and breeding, Mr. Parsons always acted on the principle that HEAT was the chief source of life, vigour, and perfection, in all the productions of Nature. With this idea operating on his mind, and confirmed by experience, he selected a spot of between 30 and 40 acres, full in the eye of the Sun, for his orchard; and, instead of planting and grafting from the nurseries of his own country, he raised his fruit-trees from kernels produced in the warmer climates of France, which were sown by himself, and afterwards spread as vigorously as forest-trees. He left the apples intended for cyder on the trees until

til they were dead ripe; and afterwards suffered them to lie, until they mellowed, and acquired their greatest fragrancy, in heaps in his store-rooms. He always preferred seedling-trees, or wildings, to grafted-trees worn out by artificial propagation. On the hilly parts of his estate he planted larch, firs, cedars of Lebanon, with many other useful and ornamental trees, and underwood. And by the sides of his rhynes and watery ditches, protected from cattle by impenetrable hedges, he planted all kinds of willows in such abundance as to produce annually 100,000 rods or spars, for thatching houses, corn or hay mows, &c. &c. In the breeding of cattle, sheep, and hogs, Mr. Parsons thought that the principle of heat should be extended still more than on vegetable productions. He described the oxen produced from the old stock of the country, without any mixture of other breeds, as a class of animals comparatively useless. Their bones were large, without being strong; their flesh was coarse; their blood cool; they were altogether heavy and spiritless: and were unfit for Agricultural labour. The plan then for which he was a zealous advocate, and of which he himself set a laudable example, was that of introducing all over the kingdom an improved breed of animals produced from the best English and Foreign blood: and he was of opinion, that, so far from large overgrown beasts being desirable, small compact animals were the most profitable to the breeders, and that their flesh was of the best quality. Towards the accomplishment of this purpose, he produced animals from Indian and French breeds; from French and Devon; and Zeba and Devon: all of which were full of nature and spirit; strong and beautiful. Two of these animals (a bull and a heifer) Mr. Parsons sent up to London, at Lord Somerville's Cattle Show; and their limbs, as well as their bodies, appeared as finely shaped as those of blood-horses. He assured his friends that oxen of the same breed, when put to a team or a plough, held up their heads, and moved with the same spirit and quickness that horses would do. All the animals of this breed were remarkable for the fineness of their hair, and the smallness of their offal. Mr. Parsons was equally attentive to the principle of heat and foreign crossing, in the breed of hogs, as in that of other animals. The foreign mixture which he preferred was the Chinese. He fed them principally on potatoes, which were first boiled, and well drained of the water they were boiled in. He never would suffer them to taste of this water. It is highly material for farmers to attend to this branch of œconomy. Many persons think it a fine thing to mash up the potatoes and the water together for the swine. Nothing can be more injurious to their growth, their health, and the quality of their flesh. It is the opinion of some skilful chemists, that these roots have a certain portion of poison in them, which is extracted during the time they are boiling, and communicates with the water. However this may be, it has been proved that the water is highly deleterious. Mr. P. related to the writer of this memoir an instance of the water, when injudiciously given by a neighbouring farmer to his hogs, having acted like a slow poison upon them. In the improvement of his mansion and offices, Mr. Parsons displayed a skill, spirit, and taste, and corresponded with his notions on agriculture. His dairy, cyder-house, cellars, stores, barns, &c. were neat and convenient; and his fatting-stalls were admirably well arranged for the feeding of cattle and making manure. In order to guard against the depredations of rats and mice, with which the land was much infested, he stacked all his corn on caps and pins; and the floor of his barn was elevated, with rooms under for cattle to feed and shelter themselves in. There were also dispersed over the estate, many comfortable hovels for sheltering cattle and making manure. Mr. Parsons, who knew more of useful husbandry than all the titled sheep-feeders and experimental triflers throughout the kingdom put together, would never use the threshing-machine, which he rejected as much from a conviction of its worthlessness, as from the natural benevolence of his heart, and his patriotic sentiments, which always impelled him to cherish, to extend the number and improve the condition of those hardy rustic labourers, without whose support this country will most assuredly perish. Impressed with these highly-laudable motives, as well as with just notions as to the REAL SOURCES of agricultural productiveness, he built twenty comfortable cottages, for his labourers and their families to inhabit; and to many of them he let small garden farms. One of these cottagers exhibited an instance of industry that must give pleasure to every friend of human happiness who hears it related. A field of five acres let to him by Mr. Parsons was incessantly stocked with early potatoes, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c. and furnished a comfortable livelihood to him and his family; and besides enabled him to lay up annually a sum of money against a time of need. With respect to the new systems of farming generally adopted throughout this kingdom during the last 50 years, Mr. Parsons frequently declared that he considered them mischievous and ruinous in the highest degree. He frequently expressed his opinion and belief that the lands of England might, under a wise system, PRODUCE TEN TIMES

THE

THE QUANTITY OF CORN now grown upon them. He considered the little farmers of former times as having managed their business in an unskilful and slovenly manner. He could not, however, help acknowledging that they made the land yield a much greater abundance of all kinds of food than it does at this time. With respect to tithes, Mr. P. considered the present mode of paying the Clergy as one which tended more to discourage agriculture, to create discontent throughout the country, and draw away people from the worship of the Established Church, than any institution that could ever be put in practice. He believed it made the Clergymen avaricious, and the Parishioners irreligious; and he frequently expressed his earnest wish that some other provision, equally beneficial to the Established Church, might be adopted. He knew of none more simple, or likely to be more efficacious, than that of allowing each rector a portion of land equal in value to the amount of his income from tithes.

Vol. LXXVIII. pp. 861, 946. The body of the Hon. Capt. Herbert, of the Royal Navy, who was unfortunately drowned in going ashore at Gijon in Spain, and which was interred at that place, has, by permission of the Bishop of Oviedo, been taken up, and brought to the family-vault at Burghclere, in Hampshire. He was the second son of the Earl of Caernarvon.

P. 1120. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of 140*l.* a year to Mrs. Balderston, mother of the late Capt. B. who was inhumanly murdered by the master's mate of the Partian sloop, which Capt. B. commanded.

Vol. LXXIX. p. 82. In the account of the National Vaccine Establishment, among the members of the Board, for *Robert* Keate, read *Thomas* Keate, esq.

P. 89. Peter Peirson, esq. was aged sixty-*eight*, not sixty-*five*. This is taken from rings bequeathed by him to his friends.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. AT Bramfield, the wife of the Rev. Edward Bourchier, a daughter.

29. At Slains castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Errol, a daughter.

30. At Melbourne-house, Lady Caroline Lambe, a daugh.; which died in a few hours.

Feb. ..... The wife of T. Nicholl, esq. of Doctors Commons, a son.

The lady of the Hon. John Vaughan, M. P. for Cardigan, a daughter.

Feb. 1. The Countess of Loudon and Moira, a daughter.

4. In Bolton-row, the wife of Richard Almuty, esq. of Old Windsor lodge, a son.

5. Lady Grantham, a daughter.

In Upper Bedford-place, the wife of Capt. J. Birch, a son.

6. In Seymour-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Lady Monson, a son and heir.

8. The wife of Thomas Maltby, esq. of Chatham-place, a daughter.

10. In Grosvenor-place, Lady Louvaine, a daughter.

13. The wife of Dr. Yellowly, of Finsbury-square, a son.

14. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Countess of Enniskillen, a son.

19. At Merton, Surrey, the wife of Joseph Huddart, jun. esq. a son and heir.

20. In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Grimston, a son and heir.

21. In Bond-street, the wife of G. S. Marten, esq. of Sandridgelodge, Herts, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 30. AT Bridgnorth, the Rev. W. W. Holland, of New college, Oxford, to Miss Murray, of Can-hall, Salop.

Feb. ..... Rev. John Grundy, to Miss Anne Hancock, both of Nottingham.

Feb. 1. At Gosberton, co. Lincoln, by the Rev. John Calthrop, Charles Bonner, esq. of Spalding, to Anne, youngest daugh. of John-George Calthrop, esq. of Gosberton.

2. John Morrough, esq. of Cork, to Mary, youngest daugh. of Francis Plowden, esq. barrister-at-law.

4. B. Duncan, esq. of Panton-square, to Jane, eldest daughter of David Gordon, esq. of Willow-walk, Kentish-town.

7. At Ealing, Middlesex, Cha. Christie, esq. of Gunnersbury-lodge, to Miss Dickinson, daughter of John D. esq.

9. At Shrewsbury, Rev. George-Watkins Marsh, rector of Hope-Bowdler, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Cheney Hart, M. D. of Shrewsbury.

11. Capt. Peter Parker, R.N. commander of the Melpomene frigate, and grandson of Sir Peter P. bart. Admiral of the Fleet, to Marianne, 2d dau. of Sir Geo. Dallas, bart.

13. Rev. Dr. Werninck, to the Hon. Mrs. Wynn, daughter-in-law of the late Lord Newborough.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, the Hon. William Elliot, to Miss A'Court, eldest daughter of Sir W. P. H. A'C. bart.

14. Capt. John Clitherow, of the Guards, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Gen. Burton, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

16. At Heckfield, Hants, the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K.B. to Lady Augusta Fane, second daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and late wife of Lord Boringdon, from whom she was divorced by an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 14th instant.

17. At Datchet, near Windsor, Robin Ashby, esq. of Uxbridge, to Mrs. Morgan, of Amersham, Bucks.

18. Hambledon-Thomas Custance, esq. of Weston-house, Norfolk, to Mary, only daughter of the late Miles Bower, esq. recorder of Chester.

At

At Sheffield, Henry Garrett Key, esq. of London, to Miss Mary Tudor, third daughter of the late Henry T. esq. of the same place.

20. Philip-Frederick Behrends, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to Miss Martha-Anne Farrington, of Broxbourn, Herts.

21. At Louth, Mr. Tyson West, surgeon to the Dispensary there, to Diana, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. rector of Langton, co. Lincoln.

22. Rev. Thomas-George Tyndale, of Woburn, Bucks, to the eldest daughter of T. H. Earle, esq. of Swallowfield, Berks.

23. John-Sayers Bell, esq. of Gorleston, Suffolk, to Miss Charlotte Smith, daughter of the late John-Paul S. esq.

DEATHS.

1808, *March* 2. AT Allahabad, in the East Indies, Lieut.-col. John Burnett, son of Mr. Geo. B. late of the Strand.

May..... At Fort William, Calcutta, regretted by the whole Corps, in which he had served ten years, Capt. Peter Henry, of the 14th Foot, eldest son of Mr. H. of Manchester.

Sept. 11. At St. Erme parsonage, Cornwall, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary-Lukey Cardew, wife of the Rev. Cornelius Cardew, D.D. rector of that parish. No event of the like mournful nature has, for a long time, in that neighbourhood occasioned more deserved regret, or excited stronger sympathy. Her heart was warm, and her benevolence unaffectedly diffusive; and whilst, in the relative situations of wife and parent, she evinced herself to be most attentive and indulgent, in the more extended circle of society, in which her life had been actively and meritoriously engaged, she, in an eminent degree, conciliated esteem and honour.

Oct. 6. At Tunis, Charles Tulin, esq. his Swedish Majesty's agent and consul-general at the Court of his Excellency Hamuda Bashaw, Bey of Tunis; which situation he had filled, with credit to himself and honour to his Country, upwards of 30 years; and, during the various revolutions which have convulsed Europe and affected Barbary, had, from the suavity of his manners and his prudent conduct, been able to keep his Country at peace with the Regency of Tunis. From his early life he possessed a distinguished taste for the Fine Arts; and it is hoped his family will indulge the publick with the truly beautiful sketches, taken by himself, of a country so little known and so highly interesting.

Oct. 24. At Stony-hill barracks, near Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut. Thomas Burton Bedford, of the 54th Foot.

Oct. 25. At New Providence, Lieutenant George Massey, of the 7th West India Regiment; and, on the 30th, Lieutenant James Burke, of the same regiment.

Oct. 30. In Spanish-town, Jamaica, aged 150, Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman. She was a grown girl at the time of the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal in 1692; and remembered having gone with her mother for a load of the wreck which drifted on the beach near Port Henderson on that occasion. She was a native of the Island; and in her youth belonged to Dr. Charnock, of Spanish-town.

Nov. 8. At Antigua, Capt. Asa Rossiter, lately trading from Bristol to New York; a man of the strictest honour and integrity, whose loss will be severely felt by his relations and friends, but more particularly by his widow and five small children.

Nov. 16. On his passage from the West Indies, Mr. John Hall, surgeon of the Royal Navy.

Nov. 20. Lieut.-col. Robert Honyman, second son of Lord Armadale. He served as a volunteer during the whole campaign in Egypt, where he was honoured with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and acquired the esteem and friendship of Sir John Moore, Generals Hope, Spencer, and other distinguished Officers. At the attack on the Dutch lines, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, he, under Sir David Baird, led on the 93d Regiment, of which he was major, and was severely wounded. As lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Regiment of Foot, he lately received the thanks of the Commander in Chief of the island of Jamaica, for his active services in suppressing a mutiny of the Black troops in that Island; where he has since fallen a victim to the fever of the country, in his 28th year.

Nov. 29. Capt. William Coombe, of his Majesty's ship Heureux. He fell gloriously, while conducting a well-concerted attack on the forts and vessels at Bay Mahaut, Guadaloupe. In the act of giving orders, Capt. C. received a 24-pound round shot in the left side of his body, and almost immediately expired, exclaiming, "I die contented!—I die for my Country!"

Dec. 27. At Crantit, in Orkney, in the prime of life, James Watson, esq. factor for Lord Dundas.

1809. *Jan*..... Of an inflammation of the lungs, brought on by excessive fatigue, General Anstruther. He exerted himself to the last; and, when unable to mount his horse, said to those about him, "I am quite done up!" He was put into a carriage, and conveyed to Corunna, where he died, and where his remains are interred, near those of Sir John Moore.

Among the officers lost in the late expedition to Spain, Lieut. George Lear, of the Royal Artillery, son of the Rev. Mr. L. of Downton, near Salisbury.

On his passage from Spain, through excessive fatigue, Capt. R. Carthew, of the Royal Artillery.

On-board

On-board the Resolution, on his passage from Corunna, of the wounds he received in the battle before that place, on the 16th, Capt. Duncan Campbell, of the 42d Royal Highlanders.

At Plymouth, of the wounds he also received in Spain, Major M'Gregor, of the 39th Regiment of Foot.

Joseph Millar, servant to Mr. Bates, of Holmfirth, near Leeds, co. York. He died of the *hydrophobia*, occasioned by having, five weeks before, suffered a dog, which afterwards proved to be mad, to lick the sores on his hands and face.

After several years of lingering illness, Thomas Baker, esq. of Barkstone, co. Leicester.

Aged 84, W. B. Clark, gent. of North Luffenham, Rutland.

On Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Surrey, a martyr to sickness during the last 20 years of her life, aged 36, Miss Routh, daughter of the late Richard R. esq. chief justice, &c. of Newfoundland.

Mrs. Dubily, of Prince's-street, Blackfriers-road. Sitting by the fire-side, she was seized with a fit, and fell into the fire, whereby her arms, face, and hands, were so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death next day in great agony.

Jan. 2. At Corunna, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Capt. Frederick J. Darby, of the 10th Light Dragoons, and nephew to Sir John Lade, bart. He was buried at Corunna, but dug up again, and interred with military honours, on Jan. 25, at Falmouth.

At Ambleside, in Westmoreland, Lieut. Stewart, of the 88th Foot, son of the late Lieut.-gen. James S.

3. In his 70th year, Mr. William Elliott, many years a faithful servant in the employ of Messieurs Pollard and Son, shipbrokers, of Bristol.

6. At the George inn, Aldermanbury, Mr. Samuel Spendley, of Shrewsbury.

7. Aged 69, Ralph Ferry, esq. of Thorpe. On his return from Sunderland, owing to the darkness of the night, he lost his way, and perished in the snow.

9. At Leicester, Mr. Carrick, upwards of half a century conductor of an extensive seminary there. In his professional capacity he was greatly esteemed and respected; in society, he was a facetious, well-informed, pleasant companion; and in his general deportment a man of the strictest probity and honour.

—— Vyse, esq. of Bentinck-street. While travelling in one of the coaches to Bath, accompanied by his daughter, he suddenly dropped from his seat, and became speechless; was conveyed to a public-house near Colnbrook, and died in a short time, leaving a wife, and his only child who was accompanying him. He was in high spirits, and conversing with the other passengers when the shocking catastrophe befel him.

10. Aged 52, John Cookson, esq. of Leeds, Yorkshire, one of the Common Council of that borough, and brother to Dr. Cookson, of Lincoln, and the Rev. Mr. C. of Stamford.

At Dorchester, after an illness of 2 hours, in a fit of apoplexy, most sincerely regretted by a very extensive circle of acquaintance, to whom she endeared herself by her many amiable virtues, Mrs. Arden, wife of Mr. C. A. surgeon, of that place. She was followed to the grave by Mr. A. and seven children (three sons and four daughters), to pay their last tribute of affection to the memory of her whose loss they will long and deeply feel.

At his house in Portsmouth, Lieut.-col. Archbold, of the Royal Marines, but who had retired on full pay, on account of his services. The death of this gentleman is somewhat impressive, though he had attained almost the full age of man. He was in as good health the day before his death as he had been for some time; and his natural cheerfulness was remarkably increased towards the evening. At nine o'clock that night he was attacked with a complaint which terminated in his death by four the next morning. He was an intelligent and brave officer, and served with great credit at the taking of the Havannah, where he was afterwards adjutant of the Marine Corps.

At his father's house, in Stanhope-street, May-fair, aged 18, William Champain, lieutenant of the 29th Foot.

11. At Oakedge, near Wolseley-bridge, Staffordshire, aged about 8 years, T. Harryman. He was assisting his father to plant trees, and finding a small white stone he put it into his mouth; a covey of pheasants starting up near him, he suddenly elevated his head, and the stone stopping in its way down his throat, he was choaked before any assistance could be given him.

At Guildford, Surrey, in his 68th year, James Vincent, esq. father of the Corporation of that borough, of which he had three times served the office of mayor.

Aged 78, William Dalison, esq. of Hampton, in West Peckham, Kent.

Mr. Joseph Cobb, of Tudor-street, near Blackfriers-bridge, second son of Mr. C. banker, Lombard-street.

12. On St. Dunstan's-hill, in Lower Thames-street, Mr. John Groves, many years a fish-salesman at Billingsgate.

In John's-place, Battersea-rise, Surrey, Thomas Vardon, esq.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, in his 79th year, Cranmer Kenrick, esq.

At Lincoln, aged 73, Mrs. Nelthorpe, widow of John N. esq. late of Little Grimsby, near Louth, and youngest daughter of the

the late Robert Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorne, by his first wife, Miss Brown; by whom she has left issue one son, John Nelthorpe, esq. and one daughter, the present Lady William Beauclerk. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whose distresses she was always attentive, as well as by her numerous friends, amongst whom her enlightened conversation diffused instruction, whilst her vivacity enlivened all around her.

13. In Camden-place, Bath, Mrs. Ellis, widow of Major-general E. of Kempsey, in Worcestershire.

At Eltham, in Kent, Mrs. Wallace, wife of C. L. W. esq.

Aged 28, Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Mr. Charles A. of Bond-street, leaving six young children.

Of an inflammation of the lungs, at her father's house at Canonbury, near Islington, aged 3 years and 7 months, Margaret-Anne, daughter and only child of George M'Call, esq.

14. Of a decline, at the house of Mr. Watkins, at Charing-cross, aged 15, Miss Sophia Walker, late of Stafford.

15. At Peckham, Surrey, aged 59, Mrs. H. Abraham, of No. 212, High Holborn, widow of Mr. John A. of Houndsditch.

At Stratford-grove, Essex, aged 45, Mrs. Langford, wife of R. L. esq. of Enfield.

At Norwich, in his 72d year, John Stoddart, esq. coach-maker to the Duke of Gloucester. He served the office of sheriff of Norfolk in 1797.

At Hexham, aged 57, the Rev. ——— Fleming, M. A. curate of that place, and master of the Free Grammar-school at Heydon-bridge, Northumberland.

At Lisbon, in consequence of the wounds he had received at the battle of Vimiera, on the 21st of August, Capt. Eustace, of the 20th Dragoons, son of the late Lieutenant-general Eustace.

16. At the battle of Corunna, in his 22d year, Lieut. Noble, of the 95th Rifle Regiment, only son of the late Mr. N. of Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was bravely animating his men in the heat of the battle, when he received a shot through the head, and expired immediately.

Aged 69, Thomas Cash, of Morley, near Wilmslow, many years an approved minister among the people called Quakers, and who had travelled and laboured much in most parts of the British Empire.

Suddenly, Dr. Cornelius Cheetham, of Preston, Lancashire. He went to bed apparently in perfect health, and was found dead in the morning.

In Edgar-buildings, Bath, aged 69, William-Harris Jeffreys, esq. formerly a captain in the 3d Dragoon-guards.

Mr. Thomas Osman, late of Bath, and traveller to Messrs. Carter and Ring, of the Bristol Pottery. His death was occasioned by sleeping in a damp bed, whilst on a journey; by which his widow and four children are left wholly destitute.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Stephen Dennis, many years captain of the brig Rosamond, in the Newcastle trade.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, in her 82d year, Mrs. Balderstone.

At Hoxton, Mr. Joseph Coad, late of Brewer-street, Golden-square, wholesale stationer, which business he had relinquished in October last.

In Frith-street, Soho, John Anderson, esq. surgeon, R. M. Woolwich.

17. At her brother's house, in St. Martin's-lane, aged 70, Mrs. Milhill.

Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. Christopher B. of Counter-hill Academy, near Deptford, in Kent.

At Newbold, near Chesterfield, co. Derby, Mrs. Hardwick, widow of John H. esq.

Aged 75, Charles Mellor, gent. of the Frith, co. Leicester.

At Bath, ——— Knowles, esq. of Paradise, near Painswick, in Gloucestershire; a truly benevolent man.

18. Considerably advanced in years, Mr. Ralph Clarke, of Pinchbeck, near Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Coatham-hall, Garth, near Darlington, Yorkshire, in his 48th year, Mr. Thomas Porthouse, inventor of the valuable machines for heckling and spinning of flax and hemp.

John Gray, eldest son of Ram G. esq. sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire.

At Sligo, in Ireland, Andrew Hume, esq. sen. merchant.

At her house in George-street, Limerick, aged 62, Mrs. O'Grady, relict of the late Darby O'G. esq. of Mount Prospect, in that county, and mother of the Lord Chief Baron in Ireland.

20. At Plumstead, in Kent, in his 85th year, Mr. Edmund Audersley.

At her lodgings in Queen-square, Bristol, aged 53, Mrs. Stapleton, widow of the late Dr. S. of Colchester.

At Taunton, co. Somerset, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Jacob Wolff, bart. of Cbulmleigh, in Devonshire (so created Oct. 18, 1766), D. C. L. a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and elder and only brother of Baron Wolff. Sir Jacob descended from an antient and illustrious family, who possessed a Fief of the Empire, in the duchy of Silesia; and were, by the religious troubles, expatriated to Livonia, in the times of Charles XI. and XII. of Sweden, when they were admitted in the antient Corps of Nobles. Sir Jacob and his brother are the only branches who were sent very young to this country, and naturalized. Sir Jacob married the only daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Weston, of Somerby-hall, in Lincolnshire, and granddaughter of the Right Rev. Stephen Weston, D.D. late Bishop of Exeter.

In

In London, Mrs. Christiana Hankin, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Newland, near Stanstead, Herts.

21. Suddenly, Mr. Street, butler to Percy Windham, esq. of Grosvenor-place. While in company with a few friends, his head fell back, and he immediately expired.

Mr. Elliot Dawson, hosier, of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

At Leicester, aged 71, Mrs. Carr, relict of the late Mr. C. auctioneer.

At his seat at Portswood, near Southampton, Lieut.-general Hibbert, formerly commander in chief of the East India Company's Forces in Bengal.

The eldest son of Sir Harry Burrard, and aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore. He was severely wounded in the battle of Corunna, on the 16th; put on-board the Audacious man of war, where he died this day (the 21st).

22. On-board the Mary transport, on his passage from Corunna, in consequence of extraordinary fatigue and exertions in the Spanish campaign, Lieut.-col. Michael Symes, of the 76th Foot. He was a gentleman whose civil and military virtues and accomplishments were equally the objects of admiration. He possessed the highest capacity for science, with the most shining talents for action; and was not less endowed with the amiable qualities which embellish private life. He was twice embassador to the Court of Ava; and published an account of his first embassy, which gained him distinguished reputation as a diplomatic and literary character. As a military man he was not less eminent; and, as a husband, a parent, and a friend, he was affectionately beloved, and will be deeply lamented. On the 3d of February his remains were interred at St. Margaret's church, Rochester. On the way from Portsmouth to Rochester, the funeral procession was joined by a long train of relations and friends; the church and churchyard were crowded with the officers of the garrison of Chatham; and a most impressive and appropriate sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Menzies.

Among the officers, &c. who were lost this morning in the wreck of the Primrose sloop of war, of 18 guns (outward-bound), upon the Manacle rocks, near Helston, in Cornwall, were, the Captain (Mein), whose body was picked up at Black-head, near Falmouth; Lieut.-col. George and Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, who were passengers in that vessel, and on their way to join the Army in Spain. They were two of eight brothers, all arduously employed in the service, either civil or military, of the Country, and sons of the late President of the Council of Bermuda; a situation which, though it manifestly circumscribed his talents, for which his friends were ever wishing a wider field of action, he long filled with the most distinguished fidelity. Lieut.-col. George Tucker entered the Army in 1790; and was Major of the 97th Regiment, and an officer of the most unquestionable military talent and rapid experience; to which the illustrious Generals Sir Samuel Achmuty, Sir David Baird, Spencer, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, with whom he served in the Indies, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Egypt, at Copenhagen, and in Portugal, have borne ample testimony. Under Sir D. Baird he filled the respectable station of Deputy Adjutant-general at the Cape of Good Hope; and had the glory of filling the same important station in the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the late ambiguous victories over the French in Portugal. By Sir D. Baird he was selected to be the bearer of dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope; and arrived in England on the same day that his brother, Lieut.-col. John Tucker, landed with intelligence of the capture of Monte Video; and the services of both were acknowledged by Government in their promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-colonels in the Army. Capt. Nathaniel Tucker was of the 32d Infantry, and formerly of the 33d, in which Regiment he had the high fortune of serving under the immediate command of then Lieut.-col. now General Sir A. Wellesley; and, as well as his brother, shared the glory of the late campaign in Portugal, where he was aide-de-camp to Major-general Nightingale, whose confidence and regard he possessed entirely; and, as well as his brother too, had compressed what is generally the experience of a length of life into a few years. In the large earnest which Lieut.-col. Tucker had given, it is no presumption to say, that his Country has lost the service of one who would have been a great General; and of Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, from the promise of his youth, there would have been nothing irrational in hoping the greatest future excellence. But they are snatched from their Country by a most disastrous death, that affords no consolation to a large family and their numerous friends, by whom they were beloved, for they were of the gentlest manners, and joined to every military accomplishment the practice of every social duty.—Among those who perished in the Dispatch transport, from Corunna, which was lost at the same time, and within a mile of the Primrose, were, the Hon. Major G. W. C. Cavendish (second son of Lord George Cavendish, and nephew of the Duke of Devonshire), whose body has since been found near Falmouth; Captain S. G. Duckenfield, eldest son of Sir N. D.; and Lieut. the Hon. E. Waldegrave, second

cond brother of Earl Waldegrave. Besides these three officers, the Dispatch had on-board 72 men and 86 horses, all of the 7th Light Dragoons. Every soul on-board perished, excepting 7 dragoons. Eight non-commissioned officers and about 60 privates of the regiment belonging to Capts. Trewecke's and Duckenfield's troops, with 5 women and 32 horses, were lost with them.

At Chesterfield, aged 74, Mr. Charles Kinder; who, by the divine blessing upon his honest industry in the hosiery line, had acquired a handsome fortune, and had long retired from business. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he had been twice at church this day; and remarked to some friends at tea, that he had found his voice in singing the Psalms stronger than usual, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. After his company had left him, he read to his family, and joined with them in prayer; at the close of which, when his servants, perceiving his voice falter, rose from their knees, and went to his assistance, expressing their apprehensions that he was not so well as usual, he told them that he found himself very ill, and desired they would raise him up; which with some difficulty they effected, and some time after conveyed him to bed. Medical aid was immediately called in, but without avail; and he expired about 11, without a struggle or a sigh. The death of this good man may be justly deemed a public loss; as he was a most valuable member of society, and to the poor a most liberal and unwearied benefactor. E. G.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey, third daughter of the Rev. Edward H. and coheiress of Sir Pyncent Chernocke, bart.

Aged 16, Sarah, only daughter of Mr. John Jones, late accomptant at Bristol.

At Chesterton, Hunts, aged 32, Mr. Richard Hinsbey, late surgeon, &c. of Crowland, co. Lincoln.

At his house at Kennington, Surrey, in his 73d year, Dr. John Andrews, a gentleman well known in the literary world. By his death the Nation is deprived of an able historian, a profound scholar and politician, and a man ever ready to take up his pen in his Country's cause.

At his house in Old Burlington-street, aged 72, his Excellency Count de Bruhl, many years minister from the Elector of Saxony to his Britannic Majesty, knight of the White Eagle, &c. He was deeply versed in science; and his learning as great as his family was illustrious.

In Albemarle-street, Lieut.-col. Bothwell, late of the 2d or R. N. B. Dragoons.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Thomas H. esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Edinburgh, John M'Glashan, writer.

23. At his father's house, in Manchester-buildings, Westminster, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. Edward Wold Elvidge; whose talents, industry, and virtues, bade fair to raise him to eminence and distinction, had his life been spared for a longer period. The reputation which he had acquired for all that detail of knowledge and information which is useful in the conduct of public accounts occasioned his being employed in the Pay Department upon the Expedition to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres; and, upon his return from thence, he was elected secretary to the Provident Institution; in which situation he gave entire satisfaction to the Directors, and received every testimony of their approbation. But, preferring employment in the public service abroad, he was induced, in November last, to accept an offer of the appointment of assistant-paymaster to the troops then at Lisbon, and was preparing to set out for that place. Illness, however, prevented his undertaking the voyage, and gradually exhausting his strength, put an end to his earthly prospects, by a premature dissolution, in the forenoon of this day. His parents are of Lincolnshire origin, though resident in London; and, besides them, he has left two sisters, as well as numerous friends, to lament his loss.

Mr. Edward Betham, many years an inhabitant of Fleet street, and one of the directors of the Eagle Fire-office.

Mrs. Cuddington, wife of Mr. C. master of the Subscription-house called Boodle's, in St. James's street.

At Bath, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Nathaniel-Palmer J. esq. of Burley-field, near Loughborough.

At Marlborough-house, Weston, near Bath, Mrs. Browne, widow of the Rev. Francis B. late Dean of Elphin, and nephew to the late Mrs. La Touche. Mrs. B. was formerly Miss Noble, of the county of Meath, a near relative to Lord Sherbourne; and had been deprived of the use of her limbs near 12 years.

Mrs. Baskerville, wife of Colonel B. of Poulton-house, near Marlborough.

At Gosport, Mr. Edward Brown, late of Clerkenwell and Blackheath.

At Chislehurst, of a fever, aged 5 years, Marian, 2d daughter of George Stone, esq.

At his seat, Lawrenny hall, Pembrokeshire, in his 80th year Hugh Barlow, esq. M.P. He represented the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, upwards of 34 years, having been elected seven sessions to serve in Parliament.

Aged 70, Benjamin Frend, esq. of Boskell, co. Limerick, alderman of the city of Limerick, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

24. At his house at White-hall, James Duff, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff (Lord Fife in England). He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Alexander Duff, now Earl of Fife.

At

At Brompton, the wife of John Temple, esq. and daughter of Capt. Boger, of the Royal Navy, and of Queen-street, Brompton, late of Plymouth.

In his 80th year, William Milward, esq. of Hodsdon, Herts.

Aged 61, Richard Chambers, esq. of Whitborne-court, co. Hereford.

25. Mrs. Day, widow of Daniel D. esq. of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.

In consequence of a fall on the ice on the 20th instant, Mr. Sloper, of Hinton, co. Gloucester.

Mr. Goldesborough, a surgeon of extensive practice at Shepton-Mallet.

At the rectory-house at Aughton, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, aged 83, Mrs. Vanbrugh, mother of the Rev. George V. rector of that place.

In Upper Norton-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Adair, widow of Mr. Serjeant A.

26. At St. Leonard's Mount, Padiham, co. Lancaster, Maria, wife of the Rev. John Adamson, incumbent of Padiham and Altham. She died of a gradual decay of Nature, induced by a bilious affection, to which she had all her life been subject, after an union of a quarter of a century, aged 52 years. She was the only daughter of John Rhodes, of Liverpool, merchant, by Mary his wife, and a descendant of the antient and respectable family the Rhodes's of Menstone, in the parish of Otley, co. York; whose place of interment and monumental inscriptions will be found on the back of the church, namely, on the *South side*, in Otley church-yard, the great bulk of this cemetery lying, singularly enough, on the *North side*. The immediate subject of this memoir was interred early in the morning of the 29th, in the vestry of Padiham church, and by her own desire privately; followed by a few old servants and poor tenants, to whom a pecuniary gratuity was administered, and attended by her son-in-law, Joseph Wood, esq. of Sutton, co. Notts, and Biscathorp, co. Lincoln, a captain in the 52d Regiment of Foot, as chief mourner. She left issue six children: Maria-Eleanora, wife of Captain Wood, and Eleanor, Sophia, Charlotte, Frances, and Cyril-John Sanford, all unmarried. In the Divine mercy her faith was strong; her patience under her sufferings great; and her fortitude at parting with her husband and children, very far from being natural to her, truly extraordinary. And, as *the Righteous have hope in their death, and the memory of the Just shall be blessed*, her chaste, temperate, and exemplary conduct demands the following short tribute, as unostentatious as her life: An illustrious pattern of conjugal fidelity and attachment; a tender, provident, and affectionate mother; a warm and sincere friend; of inflexible integrity to her fellow-mortals; and of an humble walk and tender conscience towards her Saviour and her God.

At Richmond, Surrey, the Viscountess de Cambis.

At Beckenham, Kent, G. W. Dickes, esq. secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the principal registrars of the Ecclesiastical Court of Canterbury.

In Great Russell-street, Bedford-squa. Mrs. Jortin, relict of the late Rogers J. esq. of Chancery-lane, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Maty, of the British Museum.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Gilbert Gallan, esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

In the King's Bench prison, Mr Williams, who had been confined six years for a debt of 14*l*. Being told, by a fellow-prisoner, that the plaintiff had been to the lobby to give him a free discharge, and finding it untrue, the opposite passions of joy and grief had such an effect on him, that he went to bed, and was found dead in a few hours.

In the Marshalsea prison, Mr. Stevens, a prisoner for debt; who, having been removed there in a state of confirmed dropsy, took to his bed on his arrival, and died in a short time afterwards.

27. At Plymouth, of the wounds they received in Spain, Major Archibald-Argyle Campbell, of the 42d Royal Highlanders, and Ensign Hall, of the 38th Foot.—Rev. W. Cooley, attached to the Horse Brigade under Lord Paget.

Suddenly, W. Clatworthy, esq. of Plymouth, merchant.

At Barnstaple, Devon, Henry Gribble, esq. banker and merchant.

At Great Barton, Suffolk, Frances, eldest daugh. of John Phillips, esq. of Pall Mall.

At Gate-Burton, near Gainsborough, in his 86th year, Mr. Edward Norwood.

Mr. H. Gregory, of the Woodhouses, near Fordsham, Cheshire. He dreamed, on the 3d instant, that he should live only 24 days longer; and, three days before his death, enquired what day it was; on being told, he replied that his time was not then come, but was drawing nigh; and actually expired on the twenty-fourth day.

In his 69th year, Mr. Joseph Case, of Huggin-lane, Wood-street.

At her father's, in Little Britain, aged 41, Miss Frances Hookham. A mild, indulgent, and benevolent disposition entitled her to the love and affection of her relations, and to the esteem of her numerous acquaintance. The principles of Christianity were the maxims of her conduct; and its purity, candour, and humility shone forth in every action of her life.

28. In Camden-place, Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Hill, relict of Rowley H. esq. of Mount-hill, Armagh, Ireland.

At Plymouth, aged 24, Lieut. Parkins, of the First West York Militia.

At Bath, Sir John Miers.

By

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, after languishing some time, Mr. Bailey Brett, of West-Bromwich, in Staffordshire, and proprietor of some coal-mines there and at Tipton.

In Upper Tichfield-str. Mary-la-Bonne, aged 80, the Rev. Charles Powlett, late rector of St. Martin's, near Looe, Cornwall.

At Eythorn, in Kent, the Rev. Philip Papillon, rector of that parish, and vicar of Tunbridge.

At the rectory-house at Broughton, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mrs. Deborah Radcliffe, mother of the husband of the celebrated Authoress of several highly-esteemed Novels and other works.

29. In consequence of the fire in St. James's Palace, William Cox, esq. one of his Majesty's pages. His apartments communicated to the King's back-stairs, where it seems probable (from the evidence before the Coroner's Inquest held on the body of the unfortunate young woman who was burnt) that the fire broke out; and, although on the ground-floor, the flames being impelled by the wind in that direction, they were almost the first consumed. In endeavouring to save some little property, which, however, was effected in a very slight degree, he had two narrow escapes for his life. This, combined with his anxiety for the safety of his wife and daughters, so affected the nervous system as to occasion his death in about a week after the fatal catastrophe.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, John Hunter, esq. M.D. F.R.S. and physician-extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

At her mother's house, in Upper Seymour-street, Miss Langham, daughter of the late Sir James L. bart. and sister of Sir William L. bart.

Aged 68, the Rev. Walter Kitson, prebendary of Exeter cathedral, and 27 years rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter.

At Tangier park, Hants, aged 67, Thomas Limbrey Sclater-Matthew, esq. clerk of the peace for the county. He lived universally beloved, and his death will be long regretted.

Aged 90, Mr. Thomas Wadsley, of Alderchurch fen, co. Lincoln.

30. In Spain, the celebrated and venerable Count Florida Blanca. He is succeeded, as president of the Supreme Junta, by Count Altamira.

At Haslar hospital, Gosport, in consequence of the wounds he received at the battle of Corunna, Lieut. Joseph Nunn, of the 26th (or Cameronian) Regiment.

Aged 81, Richard Stonehewer, esq. auditor of the Excise.

At Arundel, Sussex, Mrs. Swinburne, relict of the late Henry S. esq. of Hamsterley, co. Durham.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. James Atchison.

At Kennington, Miss Maria Meyricke.

Aged 42, M. Chatning, a French officer, who had been near four years a prisoner on parole at Montgomery.

31. Aged 75, Mr. William M'Glashion, of the Hyde, near Ingatestone, Essex; where he had been gardener upwards of 40 years to Thomas-Brand Hollis, esq. and the Rev. Dr. Disney.

Feb. 1. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, aged 84, Simon Lesage, esq.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mr. John Moule, solicitor.

Mr. Thomas Price, of Bedford-court, near Covent-garden.

In Vine-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Joseph T. esq. and daughter of the late Richard Troubridge, esq.

In her 65th year, Mrs. T. Randolph, sister to the Bishop of Bangor, and to the Rev. Mr. Randolph, minister of Wimbledon, Surrey, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph, D.D. archdeacon of Oxford, and president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At Plymouth, of his wounds, received in Spain, Major Crigan, of the 81st Foot.

Mr. John Mason, attorney, of Colchester.

2. At Derby, in a very advanced period of life, much respected and sincerely regretted by all her acquaintance, Mrs. Jane Meynell, eldest surviving sister of the late John M. esq. of Langley, in that county.

In Old Hall-str. Liverpool, Mrs. Stanley, relict of the late Hon. and Rev. John S. rector of Witwick.

Aged 77, Mrs. Catherine Tomlins, widow, of Queen-street, Brompton.

3. Mrs. Dendy, wife of Mr. Richard D. of Monument-yard.

At the house of Surgeon Blair, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. Brown, of Hampstead; whence he had come, that morning, accompanied by an apothecary of that village, to consult Mr. Blair. In a few minutes after the consultation he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died almost immediately.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lawrence Dundas Campbell, esq. editor of the Asiatic Annual Register, and author of several publications on East India affairs.

The Hon. Margaret Bruce-Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, daughter of Charles-William Viscount Milton; born Jan. 27, and died Feb. 3, 1809.

In his 83d year, Henry Raper, esq. senior alderman of York; of which city he served the office of lord mayor in the years 1765 and 1782.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, the wife of Rear-admiral Peyton.

At Winchendon-hill, Buckinghamshire, Thomas Rose, esq.

4. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, Harry Harmood, esq.

Aged 24, Mrs. Field, wife of William-David F. esq. of Ulceby, co. Lincoln.

Capt.

Capt. James Walker, of the 17th Foot, for a length of time past senior officer on the recruiting service stationed at Leicester; who, to a strict and honourable discharge of military duty during a period of 22 years, added so just a sense of honour and propriety in all his transactions with others, that the officers of his own regiment, and those who were most intimate with him, have best learned to appreciate his worth, and to revere his memory.

3. Mrs. G. E. Williams, of Lambeth.

At his apartments in Southampton-str. Strand, William Burrows, esq. eldest son, by his second marriage, of the late Sir Kildare Dixon B. bart. of Gilltown, co. Kildare, and nephew to Joseph Higginson, esq. of the house of Bell and Higginson.

Sarah, wife of Mr. John Price, jeweller and toyman, Little Maddox-street.

In her 53d year, Mrs. Schofield, wife of Mr. S. of Jewin-street, builder and surveyor.

At Brighthelmstone, Mrs. Peete, widow of the late Rev. Richard P. rector of Cockayne, Hatley.

After a few hours illness, in her 28th year, Maria-Anne, wife of Clarke Watkins, esq. of Daventry, Northamptonshire; who also died on the 14th instant, in his 37th year, after a very short illness.

Very suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Rigby, esq. of Roath-court, near Cardiff; a truly worthy, benevolent woman.

Mr. Kale, of Blandford, Dorset. While riding in a gig, with his wife, apparently in perfect health, to meet some friends at the Glove, he suddenly fell on his wife's knee, and immediately expired.

At Doncaster, aged 66, Mr. Charles Spencer, late of York, and formerly of the Sheffield theatre.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. James Vaughan, of the 76th Foot (recently returned from Spain), son of the late John V. esq. formerly of Bristol.

At Segrave, co. Leicester, in his 47th year, the Rev. R. A. Ingram, rector thereof, to which he was appointed by the Master and Fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he was a member. He was deservedly esteemed as a gentleman and a scholar; some of his writings have already been before the Publick; and the last, on the "Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention," has passed the ordeal of the Edinburgh Reviewers; who give him great credit for his zealous endeavour to check the progress of Methodism.

At Edinburgh, Capt. James Farquharson, of the Royal Navy.

6. In Oxford-street, Capt. Anning, who fell from his horse in an apoplectic fit.

In Battersea-fields, Surrey, Mrs. Rowley, wife of Mr. James R.

Of a consumption, aged 29, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Ariss, of Pailton, Leicestershire. The dreadful effects of this prevalent malady have been in no case more severely felt than in this family; the surviving parent having followed to the grave his wife and 9 children, all victims thereto.

8. This morning, at four o'clock, at his seat, Grimsthorpe castle near Bourn, his Grace Brownlow Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, and Recorder of Boston. His Grace entered into the 79th year of his age on the 1st of May last: he succeeded his nephew, Robert, the preceding Duke, in July 1779. In 1762 he married Harriet the daughter and heir of George-Morton Pitt, esq.; but by her (who died in April 1763) he had no issue. He married secondly, Jan. 2, 1769, Mary-Anne the daughter of Major Peter Layard; and by her (who died Jan. 13, 1804) had issue one daughter, Mary-Elizabeth, married in 1793 to Viscount Milsintown, eldest son of the Earl of Portmore, by whom she had issue a son (Mr. Colyear, at present at Grimsthorpe, a young gentleman about 13 years of age), and died Feb. 10, 1797. His Grace having no male issue, by his death the dukedom is extinct; the marquisate is also extinct; but the title of *Earl of* Lindsey devolves upon General Albemarle Bertie, late M. P. for the Borough of Stamford; unaccompanied, however, by any estate, unless it shall be determined that that of Uffington, near Stamford, descends with the title. Grimsthorpe castle and park descend to Lord Gwydir, by right of his wife, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and, it is believed, will be made the residence of his Lordship's son, the Hon. Peter Burrel, who lately married the heiress of the house of Perth.—The personal property of the Duke (amounting, it is said, to a sum exceeding 200,000*l.*) is chiefly bequeathed to his Grace's grandson, Mr. Colyear, the heir in abeyance of the earldom of Portmore. The executors of his Grace's will are, Mr. Greathed, Mr. Montague Matthew, General Layard, and Mr. Dent (the banker). The family burial-place of the former possessors of the titles has been at Edenham; but the remains of the now-deceased Duke were interred, agreeably to his directions, at Swinestead, where his Grace caused a vault to be made some years ago, and where his wives lie. The death of the Duke of Ancaster is a subject of real sorrow to hundreds. His Grace was the common benefactor of whomsoever lived around him; and, as a landlord, was regarded as indisputably the best in England. Very few of those who held farms on the extensive domain of the Duke have had their rents advanced during the 30 years in which his Grace was their landlord. The estates to which there

there is a doubtful title between the Earl of Lindsey and Lord Gwydir, are those of Uffington, Tallington, and West Deeping.—The funeral of his Grace took place on the 17th, at Swinestead. The assemblage of sorrowing friends on this occasion was very considerable. About 12 o'clock the funeral cavalcade set out from Grimsthorpe castle. The pall-bearers were, the Earl of Arundel, Sir John Trollope, bart. Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. Jacob Reynardson, esq. Charles-James Packe, esq. and the Rev. Mr. Foster. The chief mourners were, Gen. Layard, the Rev. Mr. Layard, ----- Greathead, esq. Montague Matthew, esq. M.P, Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. ---- Arundell, esq. Dr. Willis, Dr. Arnold, the Rev. Mr. Bennett, &c. &c. &c.; followed by a numerous train of tenants, and 14 gentlemen's carriages. *Stamford Mercury.*

At Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Mr. Hannett, surgeon and apothecary.

At Bristol, Mr. Tho. Winter, accomptant.

At Fisherton-Delamere, Wilts, J. Henwood; who, as he was going to church with the Volunteers, expired on the road.

At Walworth, Surrey, aged 84, Mr. Stephen Reynolds, formerly a timber-merchant at Broken wharf, Upper Thames-str.

At Upper Holloway, near Highgate, aged 74, William Hooper, esq.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. Philip Sidney, fourth son of John S. esq. of Hunton, Kent.

In Fleet-street, Tbbmas Headeach, esq. of Teresa terrace, Hammersmith.

9. At his seat, Henlow grange, Bedfordshire, aged 69, George Edwards, esq.

Mrs. Aldridge, wife of Richard A. esq. of Queen-square, Bristol.

At Tyunyewm, Samuel Beavan, esq. upwards of 60 years in the commission of the peace for Radnorshire.

10. At the Earl of Tankerville's, Walton upon Thames, Lady Augusta Bennet.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, the Rev. George Chandler, LL.D.

James Dawson, esq. of Jeffries-square.

Thomas Ansell, esq. of Wantage, Berks.

On the Bank at Highgate, aged 61, Mr. King, many years master of a respectable boarding-school there.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Aldermanbury, London.

Mrs. Cooke, of Shrewsbury.

11. At Aldgate, Joseph Wise, esq.

Mr. Francis Nalder, of Cheapside.

12. At Limehouse, the Rev. Geo. Williams, lecturer of Allhallows, in Lombard-street, and of St. Anne, Middlesex.

13. In Finsbury-square, Mrs. Sims, wife of James Sims, M. D.

At her apartments in St. James's palace, Miss Beauclerk, senior maid of honour to her Majesty.

14. Charles Harford, gent. of St. Michael's-hill, Bristol.

15. Thomas Barrett, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens.

Aged 31, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Mr. G. of Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

16. Aged 43, Mrs. Daly, wife of Mr. John D. of Upper Thames-street.

In Charles's-square, Hoxton, aged 84, highly revered and respected by her relatives and friends, Mrs. Mary Wilmot, relict of David W. esq. formerly an acting magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster.

At New Greenwich, Gateshead, Durham, Anne, youngest daugh. of Wm. Hawks, esq.

17. In St. James's-place, Lieut.-general Arthur Ormsby, of 6th Dragoon-guards.

18. On Twickenham common, Mrs. Smith, late of Moore-place, Lambeth.

19. Aged 54, Mrs. Mary Bishop, many years housekeeper to Sir John Trollope, bart. of Caswick, co. Lincoln.

20. At Enfield, in his 74th year, after a long succession of severe epileptic fits, Richard Gough, esq. a gentleman well known in the Literary World, and whose extensive erudition was only excelled by the sterling worth of his character in private life. He was from early life a constant and most valuable assistant to the labours of Mr. Urban; who will endeavour, next month, to do justice to his memory.

21. At Kennington, Surrey, aged 82, Mrs. Hatt, widow of Mr. Andrew H. late of Greenwich, Kent, surgeon.

23. At Harbledown, near Canterbury, in his 17th year, Thomas Benson, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward-Beckingham B. rector of Upper Deal, and of Lady Frances Benson, grandson of the late Earl of Tankerville, and nephew to the present; a very fine handsome young gentleman, of most promising expectations, amiable disposition, elegant and pleasing manners, courteous and affable to inferiors, kind and compassionate in his nature, and politely obliging and attentive to every one; with great quickness in attaining whatever he undertook. These severe trials are in the hand of Providence, who has taken him away from "the evil to come" (though hidden at present from our transitory sight), and who only can help and support us through them.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 24, to February 21, 1809.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 727	1429		Males - 790	1518	
Females 702			Females 728		
Whereof have died under 2 years old					411
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.					
Salt 1l. 9s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.					

Between			
2 and 5	193	50 and 60	148
5 and 10	67	60 and 70	132
10 and 20	38	70 and 80	100
20 and 30	99	80 and 90	41
30 and 40	135	90 and 100	3
40 and 50	130	100 0	105 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 18, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Middlesex	90	10	54	2	44	8	29	1	57	2
Surrey	97	0	56	0	46	4	33	4	59	6
Hertford	87	10	49	0	48	2	33	0	57	0
Bedford	87	11	50	8	44	2	37	2	59	2
Hunting'd.	91	5	00	0	44	10	35	6	60	2
Northam.	80	9	00	0	44	2	35	10	56	0
Rutland	93	3	00	0	48	9	35	3	71	0
Leicester	89	10	00	0	49	1	31	8	54	11
Nottingham	94	0	67	0	52	4	34	8	53	0
Derby	98	2	00	0	53	2	36	4	71	10
Stafford	99	10	00	0	00	3	36	8	75	0
Salop	97	8	68	4	50	3	33	10	00	0
Hereford	86	5	58	6	51	2	34	1	50	4
Worcester	95	5	00	0	44	9	31	7	67	6
Warwick	95	0	00	0	52	0	38	2	75	1
Wilts	85	8	00	0	55	6	38	6	77	0
Berks	91	1	00	0	56	7	39	4	56	2
Oxford	91	5	00	0	52	0	36	3	52	2
Bucks	93	2	00	0	52	8	37	4	50	4
Brecon	89	0	54	0	47	2	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	95	1	00	0	45	0	33	1	00	0
Radnor	88	8	00	0	51	0	27	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

92 5|62 10|45 9|33 2|63 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

81 7|50 3|38 2|51 2|56 2

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	88	4	52	0	45	2	28	4	55	9
Kent	87	0	59	0	44	6	37	0	62	0
Sussex	88	0	00	0	48	9	38	10	54	0
Suffolk	89	8	60	0	42	10	32	11	51	1
Cambridg.	88	2	65	0	50	10	25	8	52	6
Norfolk	86	3	55	0	40	0	33	11	53	0
Lincoln	91	2	72	0	45	9	30	10	62	1
York	93	1	34	0	45	10	33	7	69	1
Durham	97	3	00	0	53	4	32	5	00	0
Northum.	84	5	68	0	41	11	31	2	53	4
Cumberl.	97	4	65	3	48	0	33	2	00	0
Westmor.	99	8	00	0	47	0	32	10	00	0
Lancaster	104	2	00	0	47	3	34	7	59	4
Chester	98	4	00	0	54	6	36	4	80	0
Flint	110	8	00	0	50	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	110	5	00	0	51	1	32	0	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	44	0	29	0	00	0
Carnarvon	103	4	00	0	43	0	26	0	00	0
Merioneth.	100	0	00	0	46	10	27	4	00	0
Cardigan	84	6	00	0	38	6	25	7	00	0
Pembroke	79	2	00	0	38	2	25	6	00	0
Carmarth.	86	5	00	0	42	2	25	5	00	0
Glamorg.	92	5	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	96	11	00	0	48	6	00	0	60	11
Somerset	92	0	00	0	42	9	28	10	50	0
Monmo.	91	3	00	0	46	5	00	0	00	0
Devon	88	0	00	0	39	0	26	5	00	0
Cornwall	83	5	00	0	39	3	27	5	00	0
Dorset	89	10	00	0	44	6	33	9	58	0
Hants	91	6	00	0	49	8	40	7	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
92	9	64	6	44	4	31	9	60	10	67	1	48	5	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 20:

Fine 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 14s. to 16s. 6d.—Pollard 32s. to 36s.

Return of WHEAT, February 6 to February 11, agreeably to the new Act:
Total 3655 Quarters. Average 94s. 0d.¼—2d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 18, 50s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending February 22, is 49s. 0d.¾ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, February 18:

Kent Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 3l. 8s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 4s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 18:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 12s. 0d.	Average 5l. 18s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 6d. to 1l. 19s. 0d.	Average 1l. 17s. 9d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 12s. 0d.	Average 6l. 1s. 0d.
Clover	6l. 10s. 0d. to 7l. 15s. 0d.	Average 7l. 2s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average 1l. 18s. 0d.
Smithfield—Hay	5l. 15s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 6l. 0s. 6d.
Clover	6l. 10s. 0s. to 7l. 7s. 0d.	Average 6l. 18s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 10s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d.	Average 1l. 15s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, February 20. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts 2430. Sheep and Lambs 12,450.	

COALS, Ships 3. Newcastle 51s. 9d. to 55s. 0d. Sunderland 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 116s. Mottled 126s. Curd 130s. CANDLES, 15s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 6d. Clare Market 6s. 7d. Whitechapel 6s. 5d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1809.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Cons.	5 per Ct Navy	5 per Ct 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	Sunday																	
30	holiday																	
31	244	67⅛	65⅞ a ⅜	82¾	98¼		18 7/16	183½	9 a 10 pr.	12 a 14 pr.		67⅛		par ¼ pr.		66	21 19 0	4 pr. Ct. dis.
1		67⅛	66⅞ a ½	83	98⅛		18 7/16	183	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67		¼ pr. par	96½	66½	21 19 0	Ditto.
2		67⅛	66½ a 67	82¾	98¼				9 a 10 pr.	11 a 12 pr.				par ¼ pr.			21 19 0	Ditto.
3	243½	67⅛	66⅝ a ¾	83	98¼		18 3/16	182½	8 a 10 pr.	9 a 12 pr.	71½	67		par ¼ pr.	96½	66½	21 19 0	Ditto.
4		67½	67 a 66⅝	82⅞	98⅛		18⅛	182¼	10 a 11 pr.	12 a 14 pr.			66⅜	¼ pr.		66⅜	21 19 0	Ditto.
5	Sunday																	
6		67⅜	66⅜ a ½	83	99		18 1/16		10 a 12 pr.	12 a 14 pr.				¼ pr.			21 19 0	Ditto.
7	243½	67⅜	66⅜ a 67⅛	83⅛	99⅛		18 1/16	183½	10 a 12 pr.	14 a 11 pr.			66⅜	¼ a ½ pr.	97¼	66½	21 19 0	Ditto.
8	243½	67⅜	66½ a 66⅝	83	99⅛		18 1/16	183	12 a 10 pr.	12 a 13 pr.				⅜ a ½ pr.			21 19 0	Ditto.
9	243½	67⅜	66⅝ a 67⅛	83⅛	99⅛		18⅛		9 a 12 pr.	13 a 12 pr.				⅝ a ½ pr.			21 19 0	Ditto.
10	243	67⅜	66½ a 67⅜	83¼	99		18 1/16		11 a 10 pr.	11 a 12 pr.				⅝ a 1 pr.			21 19 0	Ditto.
11		67¼	67⅛ a ⅜	83¼	99		18⅛		11 a 12 pr.	11 a 13 pr.				1 a ½ pr.			21 19 0	Ditto.
12	Sunday																	
13		67⅜	67⅛ a ⅛	83⅛	99		18 1/16		13 a 11 pr.	10 a 12 pr.	72½	67⅛					21 19 0	Ditto.
14	244	67⅛	67⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	99		18 1/16		12 a 10 pr.	10 a 12 pr.				⅝ a 1 pr.	97⅛	66⅜	21 19 0	Ditto.
15	holiday																	
16	244	67⅜	67⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	98⅞		18 1/16	184	11 a 9 pr.	11 a 8 pr.			67⅛	1 pr.	97⅛	66⅜	21 19 0	Ditto.
17		68	67⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	99		18 1/16		9 a 10 pr.	9 a 12 pr.		67⅛		⅜ a 1 pr.	97⅛	66⅜	21 19 0	Ditto.
18		68	67⅜ a ½	83½	99⅛		18 1/16	184¼	9 a 10 pr.	10 a 12 pr.						66⅜	21 19 0	Ditto.
19	Sunday																	
20		68	67⅛ a ⅜	83⅜	99⅛		18 1/16		10 a 11 pr.	10 a 12 pr.			67⅛		97⅛	66⅜	21 19 0	Ditto.
21	245½	68⅛	67⅜ a ½	84	99⅛		18⅛	184½	9 a 10 pr.	9 a 10 pr.					97⅛	67	21 19 0	Ditto.
22		68	67⅜ a ½	83⅞	99⅛		18⅛		9 a 10 pr.	9 a 10 pr.	73½	68	67⅛			66⅜	21 19 0	Ditto.
23	247	67⅞	67⅛ a ⅜	83⅞	99⅛		18 1/16		9 a 10 pr.	8 a 10 pr.					97⅛		21 19 0	Ditto.
24		67⅞	67⅛ a ⅜						9 a 10 pr.	8 a 10 pr.							21 19 0	Ditto.
25	246½	67⅞	67⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	99⅛		18¼		10 a 9 pr.	9 a 10 pr.		67⅛					21 19 0	Ditto.
26	Sunday																	

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